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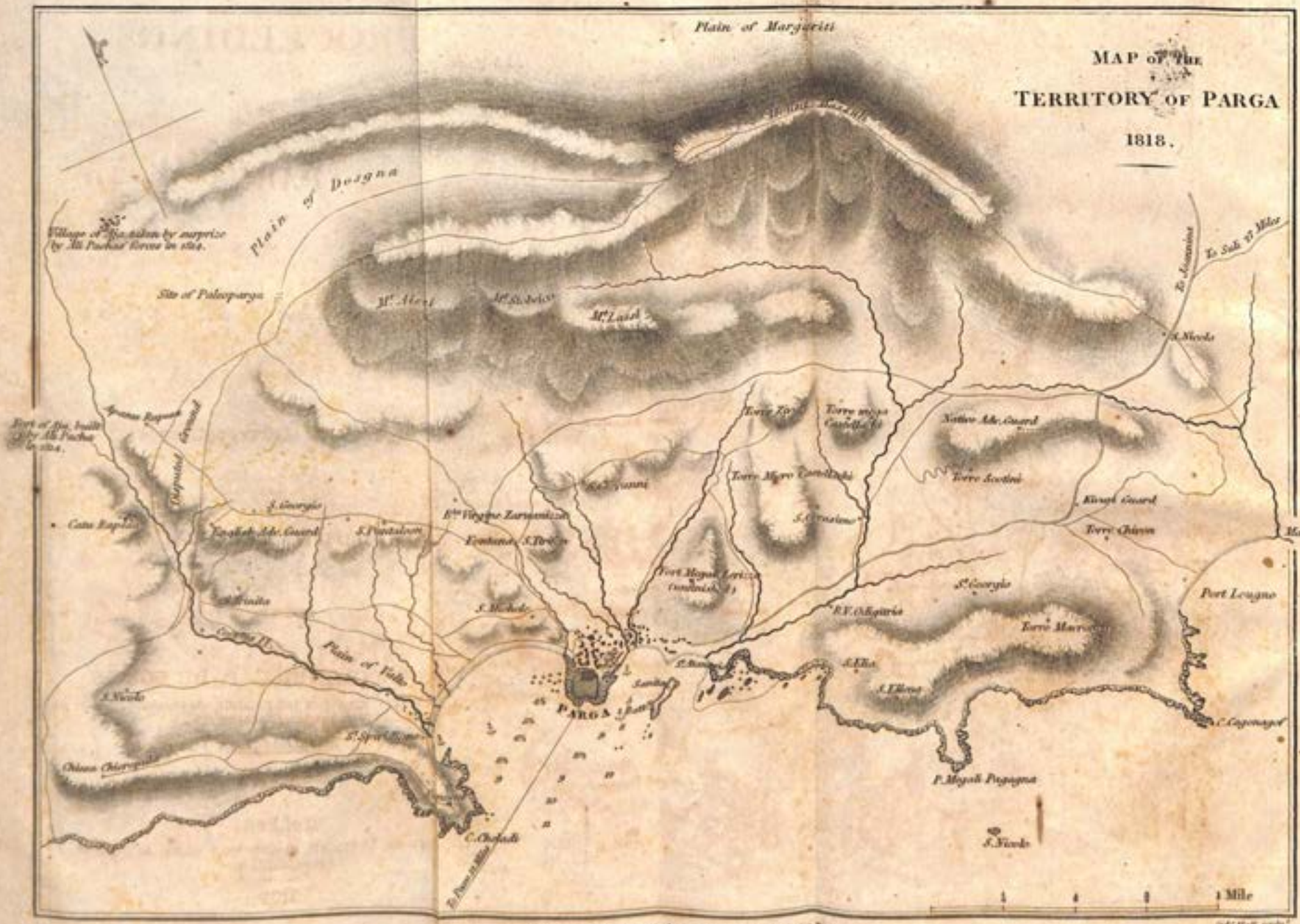
MAP OF THE
TERRITORY OF PARGA
1818.
Plain of Margariti
Plain of Deigna
Plain of Valle
Site of Paleoparga
Mt. Alevi
Mt. St. Salvo
Mt. Laidi
PARGA
Port Longno
Mile

PROCEEDINGS

IN

PARGA

AND

THE IONIAN ISLANDS,

WITH A

Series of Correspondence

AND

OTHER JUSTIFICATORY DOCUMENTS.

26924

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. P. DE BOSSET,

COMPANION OF THE BATH, KNIGHT OF THE GUELPHIC ORDER, AND HONORARY MEMBER OF THE IONIAN ACADEMY.

London:

PUBLISHED BY LONGMAN, HURST, REES, ORME, AND BROWN,
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1819.

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BARNARD AND FARLEY,
Skinner Street, London.

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ERRATA.

Page 124, line 4, for *Bezande*, read *Changery.*
Page 131, line 23, for *vu*, read *ou.*
Page 166, line 23, for *of course becoming*, read *having become.*
Page 193, line 19, for *Dunnekloa*, read *Dunnekier.*

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

IT is with great reluctance, that I venture to lay before the Public, an affair of a personal nature; and I feel, that none but the strongest motives can authorize such a step. My apology must rest on the peculiar nature of my case, as detailed in the following Statements and Documents, to which I refer the Reader; fully confident, that he will, after a candid perusal, perceive, that no other course remained for me, than that which I now take. In order that those documents may be fully understood, it may be necessary for me to offer some preliminary details respecting my past services, and the circumstances in which I am at present placed. These details, I shall, on every account, render as concise as possible.

My first commission in the British army, was dated in 1796, since which time, I have on vari-

ous occasions, been employed on particular and detached services, at home and abroad, either in a military or civil capacity.

Passing over the antecedent period, I shall merely state, that after the first campaign in Portugal, I was ordered on service to England. I was afterwards promoted to the rank of Major in de Roll's regiment, which I joined in Sicily in 1809, with seven hundred men raised by me*: I was then detached with two companies of that regiment to the Ionian Islands, which had lately been occupied by the British forces, under General Oswald. After the siege and capture of Santa Maura, at which the detachment under my command was employed†, as mentioned in the London Gazette of the 19th June, 1810, I was appointed by that General Officer, to the civil and military command of the Island of Cephalonia, the largest and most populous of the Ionian States. In this command, I remained four years‡. Some private affairs having required my presence in England, I obtained a temporary leave of absence. On my arrival in London, in March 1814, I was appointed Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, on the Continent of Europe, (and included in the general Brevet of June following), and was sent by Earl Bathurst on a confidential service to Flanders and Belgium. The occupation of Paris by the Allied Armies, having put an end to the

* See Letters from various General Officers. Document No. X.

† See Major-General Sir John Oswald's Letter in No. X.

‡ See Nos. V. VI. and IX. and the three last articles in No. X.

war, and my mission, so far as regarded its chief object, being consequently terminated, I was directed to survey and report upon the line of fortresses on the Belgic frontier. I returned to England in September 1814; and having been nominated a companion of the Order of the Bath, I proceeded in the end of 1815, to the Ionian Islands, in order to resume my appointment in the Island of Cephalonia. On my arrival at Corfu, I found Sir Thomas Maitland, who had assumed the command of those Islands, as his Majesty's Lord High Commissioner.

Although I was a perfect stranger to his Excellency, he shewed me marked attention and civility. His conversation with me, generally turned on the affairs of the Islands, in which a long residence had given me some experience. He honoured me with several marks of confidence; and, at his request, I communicated to him, some of my ideas respecting their internal concerns *. His Excellency soon appointed me to the command of Zante; but, in consequence of a nomination from his Majesty's Ministers to a mission on the coast of Africa, I proceeded in June 1816, to Malta. Various obstacles, however, presented themselves, which left me no hope of satisfactorily accomplishing the object of this mission. I communicated to Earl Bathurst, and to Sir Thomas Maitland, then in England, the reasons which had compelled me to relinquish so flattering a service: and, having, at that moment,

* See Nos. VII. and VIII.

been placed on half-pay, by the reduction of de Roll's regiment, I proceeded to Italy, to wait for orders from home. Another officer, who, it appears, had been previously intended for the same mission by Sir Thomas Maitland, was afterwards appointed to it, and the difficulties which I had encountered at every stage, and which ultimately obliged me to give up the object, were speedily removed *.

I received at Rome, in December 1816, the intimation of my having been appointed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, an Inspecting Field Officer of the Ionian Militia, and also, an order from Sir Thomas Maitland, to repair to Corfu. On my arrival, I had various opportunities of observing, that his Excellency's favourable disposition towards me was altered. After a few months residence at that place, I was appointed to the command of the fortress and territory of Parga, where I remained four months, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty †. I was superseded in that command by order of Sir Thomas Maitland, and I returned to Corfu, where Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, who commanded in the absence of his Excellency, appointed me President of a special commission, intended to try certain subjects of the Ionian Islands ‡. I protested against so unprecedented an

* See No. III.

† See Memoir on Parga, No. IV.

‡ In mentioning these particulars, I by no means wish to attach any blame to that distinguished Officer, who, in this

appointment, which I could not possibly feel justified in assuming; and finding, that my views on this point were considered by the General as an obstruction to the public service, I felt myself obliged to resort to the distressing alternative of resigning my appointment of Inspector of the Ionian Militia, as the only means of evading an office, to which every conception which I had formed of the principles of right or justice, was adverse. My correspondence and resignation were forwarded by Sir Frederick Adam to Sir Thomas Maitland, who was then in Italy. No answer was made; but a general order was published on Sir Thomas Maitland's arrival at Malta, dated 26th Sept. 1817, suspending me from my pay and appointments in the Islands, *in the name of his Majesty.* I then proceeded to England, and on my arrival in December 1817, reported myself to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, to whom I had written from Corfu*; I represented to him the state of the affair, and applied for a public investigation of my conduct: but I was informed, that *no mention whatever, had been made to the Commander-in-Chief of my case;* and, that no one having the right to take away a commission, granted by the King, but his Majesty, or the Prince Regent, I was to consider myself an inspecting Field Officer to all intents and purposes. I was further told, that the Commander-in-Chief would write to Sir Thomas Maitland, in order to

case, acted merely upon orders, and has since expressed his regret for having been at all engaged in the affair.

* See No. I.

obtain an explanation of his Excellency's proceedings in regard to me, and that no step would be taken in my case, until an answer should be received. The answer, however, was not obtained until the end of July, seven months after my arrival, and I was then informed, that the contents of Sir Thomas Maitland's dispatches in the matter in question, did not in the least degree alter the opinion, which his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief entertained of me; but that principles of military discipline and subordination, as well as a feeling of delicacy towards an officer of so high a rank, induced his Royal Highness to wish, that no further notice should be taken of this affair. His Royal Highness regretted, that the reductions, which were daily taking place, must prevent his giving me for the present an equivalent appointment; but that arrangements should be made for my exchanging to half-pay, with an officer of my own rank, and in such a way, as would doubtless be gratifying to my feelings. I reported myself also to Earl Bathurst, and my communications with his Lordship, will be found among the annexed documents.*

Meanwhile I was presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and on the recommendation of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, I was nominated a knight of the Guelphic Order,† and my exchange with a Lieut.-Colonel of the 50th regiment was notified in the Gazette of the 10th October.

* See No. II. † See No. XI.

These demonstrations were highly gratifying, as they proved that the attempts to degrade me in the opinion of Government, and in that of the army, had been ineffectual. Entertaining, as I do, a full sense of their value, I feel bound to give further reasons in justification of this public appeal, and I trust that I shall be able to adduce such, as in the judgment of every candid mind, will be deemed valid.

Although after twenty-two years of approved exertions in the service of his Majesty, I have been deprived, by the influence of a powerful individual, of a situation, which in every respect offered more advantages than any which I ever held under his Majesty, I should have remained silent, and should have felt myself happy in the idea that I had set myself right in the estimation of Government: but the means openly employed against me having failed of success, recourse has been had to a system of artful and underhand persecution, through insidious misrepresentations, which continue to be extensively whispered both in the Mediterranean* and in England, tending to impugn my conduct in the Ionian Islands, and particularly in the command of Parga. A correspondence also with some public offices, has lately taken place, for the purpose of discrediting me, and probably in the hope of attaching sus-

* Besides information through other channels, I have been given to understand, from some highly respectable travellers, lately returned from the Ionian Islands, that real pains were taken to prejudice their minds against my character, and to depreciate my services.

picion to the accuracy of my representations, and of charging me with the blame, which others are conscious of having deserved.

As the best mode of counteracting a covert system of detraction, is by a fair and candid statement of my proceedings, supported by unquestionable documents, I trust that the Reader will consider me fully justified in employing it against a tissue of artful and false insinuations, which, if not contradicted, would, no doubt, gain ground with the public, and finally be considered as facts.

It may be said, that the present appeal would have been more seasonable, when the insinuations to which I have alluded, should have gained publicity, or produced any decided effect; but the pressing urgency which exists for revisiting Switzerland, my native country, after a long absence, renders it absolutely necessary, that I should rather anticipate, than await, those disagreeable results; as I cannot be constantly on the watch here to repel every attempt that may be made against me*. Besides, as the affairs

* I have already been detained sixteen months in England wholly in consequence of this affair; and it may not be unimportant to add, as a further illustration of Sir Thomas Maitland's conduct towards me, that he has for the last twelve months continued to raise obstacles and delays, in which he still persists, against the issue of certain sums from the treasury of the Islands, acknowledged as due to me. It was not until the 7th inst. that I received an official intimation, that upon complying with some formalities at Corfu, I might obtain *part* of them; but the payment of the largest part

respecting the pending cession of Parga, are becoming daily more entangled, and may be the subject of some further discussion, it is of material importance that I should leave behind me documents which will be found sufficient to put me right once and for ever, in the public opinion, to which, as a public servant, I have always looked with solicitude and anxiety; while they will effectually repel any open or concealed attempts to vilify my character, or injure my reputation.

From this statement of my motives, I hope it will satisfactorily appear, that I am not swayed by feelings of animosity; nor am I even desirous of exposing the misconduct of those, who have endeavoured to ruin my reputation. If such an exposure had formed part of my design, I should not have had to seek far for materials. I act purely in self-defence. I shall not hazard an opinion, or assert a single fact, which I have not ample means of proving by the most satisfactory documents. Those here given are indispensable to the complete elucidation of the subject; but a large collection of orders and letters, official and confidential, has been withheld, from the fear of fatiguing the Reader, and of unnecessarily swelling the volume. The same reasons have prevented the insertion of several papers in the original language, in addition to the translation herewith annexed.

still rests with the personal discretion of Sir Thomas Maitland, notwithstanding the positive directions which were sent for the payment of the whole.

In the Documents will likewise be found some papers of a complimentary nature, which motives of delicacy would induce me to suppress, did they not evince the character I enjoyed in the Ionian States, and thereby throw some additional light on the origin of that feeling which led to my persecution. The Reader, however, is requested to bear in mind, that the style of the people of the Levant, is generally rather inflated and figurative. There are some few Papers also, which, though they do not directly relate to the subject, may appear interesting, as illustrations of the others.

With respect to the unusual mode of arrangement here adopted, the peculiar nature of the work will it is hoped afford an ample apology. It appeared that if the necessary Documents were placed in due order, a very concise preliminary notice would be sufficient to connect and explain them. Some readers, indeed, may be disposed to wish, that, as the memoir on Parga (p. 43), possesses, at this moment, the most general interest, it should have occupied the first place in the series; but such a transposition would have broken its regular and natural connexion.

I need scarcely add, that the occupations of a military life, have left me little leisure for literary studies; and that I hope any defects in style or composition will be received with indulgence.

I cannot conclude without availing myself of this opportunity to express my profound

gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief, for the protection his Royal Highness was pleased to afford me, in this trying crisis. Having no other claim upon his Royal Highness's favour, than the justice of my cause, and the injuries I had sustained, the support which he gave me, in opposition to great interest and influence, must have proceeded from a high sense of justice, inflexible firmness, and the generous dictates of a noble heart.

London, 15th May, 1819.

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DOCUMENTS.

N°. I.

LETTERS TO MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY TORRENS, K.C.B. MILITARY SECRETARY, TRANSMITTING TO HIM A CORRESPONDENCE WITH MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK ADAM, K.C.B. AND THE GENERAL ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUT.-GENERAL THE RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, G.C.B. COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c. &c. &c. DATED MALTA, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1817.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Major-Gen. Sir Henry Torrens, K.C.B. Military Secretary, London.

Corfu, 6th Sept. 1817.

SIR,

I DO myself the honour of transmitting to you a copy of a correspondence, which has been forwarded to England through the regular channel. I therefore hope that it may not be considered improper that I should transmit it for your perusal, wishing that, in your high and important situation, you should be made acquainted with the real state of my case.

I trust, that if ever I had the good fortune to merit his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's benevo-

lence, his Royal Highness will not see any thing in this instance that may do away his gracious favour towards me. My appointment as inspecting field officer of the Ionian Militia was the most flattering and the most desirable to which I could aspire, and it is not without the deepest regret I have been obliged to send in my resignation, but I hope it will be seen that no alternative was left me.

Taking into consideration the object which has encouraged me to intrude on you, I hope you will pardon it, and permit me to subscribe myself ever, &c.

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. commanding in the Ionian Islands, &c. &c. &c. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 16th July, 1817.

SIR,

IN pursuance of the instructions of his Excellency, the Commander of the forces, Colonel the Hon. Patrick Stuart, proceeds to take upon him the command and civil government of Parga *for the present*, and you will be pleased to deliver them over to him accordingly.

Your local knowledge will be of much use to Colonel Stuart, and you will therefore be pleased to afford him every information he may require while he continues at Parga.

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 26th July, 1817.

SIR,

IN consequence of Colonel Stuart having relieved you in the command of Parga, your presence there will be no longer required, and I have to request you will proceed to this place by the earliest opportunity: there are several subjects on which I am anxious to have the advantage of your assistance.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.

Corfu, 1st August, 1817.

SIR,

IN consequence of the conversation you honoured me with yesterday, I beg you will permit me to submit to your consideration the following lines.

In any matter of military duty I should not take the liberty to make an observation; but as the present relates to a civil one, I hope you will consider this step as a demonstration of the respect and confidence with which your character has inspired me.

As a military man, I may be called upon to sit on a court-martial, for the purpose of trying any individual, who, according to the articles of war, may be subject to the same, and thus become his natural judge, according to a code of law, which it is my duty to be acquainted with. But in the present instance I beg candidly to say, that the persons mentioned to be brought before a special commission, of which you desire I should be the President, are natives of this island, not subject to military law, and accused of crimes which are provided for by the laws actually in force in the country. Under these circumstances, I do not feel myself, in my conscience, competent to assume so serious a responsibility, not connected with my military situation.

If a prompt application of the law is the object of the deviation from the regular channel of justice in this instance, pardon my saying, as a matter of opinion, that I think there are other modes more regular, and which I should hope would prove equally effectual with the one proposed.

I confide in the hope that you will excuse the liberty I am taking, when you appreciate the motives which dictated it.

Nineteen days after the date of this letter the following answer was received; in that interval, dispatches were sent from Corfu to Sir Thomas Maitland in Italy, and others were received from him.

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, &c. &c. &c. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 19th August, 1817.

SIR,

REFERRING to your letter of the 1st instant, and to the conversation that has taken place since I had the honour to receive that letter, I must offer the following observations to your reflections.

The reasons you adduce as an impediment to your sitting as President of a special commission, show that you have taken an erroneous view of the matter. You are not selected for that office in your military capacity, but merely as a British subject, as is proved by the other British member of the commission being a civil officer, who cannot sit in any military tribunal whatever.

You are equally in error, in supposing that the persons to be tried are subject to military law: they are to be subjected to the laws actually in force; and the object of the appointment of the special commission is to obtain a more rapid, and at the same time thoroughly impartial application of those laws.

Besides the members of the special commission, there is an experienced lawyer of the country, attached to it as Fiscal Advocate, so that no legal difficulties can occur which may not at once be elucidated.

I am at a loss to understand the conscientious scruples which prevent your sitting in judgment on this occasion, as you must over and over have done the like in your quality of Capo-di-Governo in other Islands, where, if you did not preside in criminal tribunals, you sat in cassation of the sentences, which amounts exactly to the same thing.

I have offered these observations to your consideration, in the confidence that they will do away all your difficulties, and relieve all your scruples; and that thus a serious impediment will be removed from the march of justice, and the execution of the measures of government.

Awaiting your early answer, I have the honour, &c.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-General Sir Frederick Adam.

Corfu, 24th August, 1817.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 19th instant, in reply to mine of the 1st, but as the subject to which it refers is to me of a particularly serious nature, I trust, you will not be offended if I answer it in detail.

In the first place, permit me, Sir, to observe, that as you appear to be impressed with the idea, that I have taken an erroneous view of the matter, I beg you will pardon my stating what passed when you favoured me with verbal communications on the 31st of July, and 6th instant, as far as I can recollect.

On the day I was admitted to pratique on my return from Parga, I was desired to call upon you, and you were pleased to tell me, that robberies, and attempts at assassination had been committed in the country by natives; that as the proceedings of the tribunals in this country were too slow, you had fixed upon me to be the President of a Special Commission which you had appointed to try the culprits, one of the members of which was to be an Englishman in the Commissariat Department (Mr. Poussett), and the others natives; that it was to sit on the 4th instant, and that the papers relative to the affair, should be transmitted to me.

As it was the first time I had the honour of conversing with you, I did not fully express my opinion upon the subject, which, however, was contained in my letter of the following day.

In the communication of the 6th, you were pleased to tell me, that you conceived I had no good ground to decline the Presidency in question; and that you were invested with full powers by His Excellency the Lord High Commissioner; you should, however, again consult upon the subject, and that in all probability the warrant, which you shewed me, would be officially transmitted in a few days, and that it would rest with me to act.

Having so far called to your mind, what I recollect

of the conversations you honoured me with, I shall now proceed to answer your letter.

By its contents, I observe, that it is not in my military capacity, that I have been selected for that office, but merely as a British subject; perhaps I am not sufficiently acquainted with the laws of England to discuss the subject, but I always thought, that no one could be appointed to act as a *Judge* without his consent, or without its being his profession. I am well aware, that in time of revolution, of insurrection, and of conspiracy against the Sovereign or the State, every subject is at the disposal of government: but here, there is no appearance of disturbance, and the crimes of the individuals to be tried, are of an ordinary nature, coming under the jurisdiction of the established tribunals of the Island.

I beg you will allow me to say, that, as far as I know, I do not think that a precedent could be adduced in support of the measures of which I am, in this instance, the object.

In reply to part of the third paragraph of your communication, which I take the liberty of transcribing: "*You are equally in error in supposing that the persons "to be tried are subject to military law.*" On reference to the copy of my letter, I beg to say, that it is "*not sub-"ject*" to the military law, and the sentence is not sense without the word "*not*," particularly when I state my readiness to act at any time in my military capacity.

With reference to the fifth paragraph of your letter, I take leave to state, that in my capacity of Capo-di-Governo in other Islands, I always acted according to a regular system, though yet a provisional plan of government (by Sir J. Oswald in 1809), by which the powers of all the public authorities were clearly delineated: that in the capacity of Capo-di-Governo, I never did, in any one instance, preside in criminal tribunal, or sit in "cassation" of the sentences; and that in fact, had I done so, I should have deemed myself guilty of a greater assumption of power than I was authorized to take upon myself by the appointment I held.

In those Islands, the established tribunals had exclu-

sively to try all the cases that came within their respective jurisdictions. As Capo-di-Governo, it was my duty to watch over all the courts and every branch of administration, but not to assume a direct interference with the tribunals or their sentences, and I doubt not, but that it is, in a great measure, owing to deviations from those principles, that may be attributed the anxiety of the Ionian people to see the establishment of a final system of administration founded upon fixed bases.

I can assure you, whether in civil, military, or private life, the same feelings have invariably guided my conduct, and, if I have never before expressed my "conscientious scruples," it is because this is the first time I have had such an opportunity of doing so.

At this moment, I do not hold any civil appointment; I am here commissioned as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, doing garrison duty; consequently, I do not conceive, that I can be called upon to act in the civil judiciary measures of the government of these States; however, as it appears to be your opinion, that my determination to decline the office of President of a *Special Commission* is the result of "conscientious scruples," which you are confident may be removed by the observations you have offered me, I must now say in support of all I have before stated, that I cannot bring myself to act contrary to the principles I have already adduced; and as such appears a serious impediment "to the march of "justice, and the execution of the measures of govern-"ment," I must beg, that this letter may be considered an official application, for permission to resign my appointment of Inspecting Field Officer of Ionian Militia. Under this view of the subject, considering all circumstances, and my long services of upwards of twenty-one years, my determination must evidently be painful to me, but no consideration of interest or pecuniary advantage can induce me to act contrary to the principles my conscience dictates, and therefore, I prefer to live in retirement and obscurity on my half-pay, which under these circumstances, is the object I am anxious to obtain.

And now, Sir, that the obstacles may be removed, which are considered to impede the proceedings of jus-

tice, I beg you will be pleased to grant me leave of absence, to repair to the Continent until His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's approval may be received.

Confiding in your candour and penetration, I trust, that although you may blame my proceedings in this transaction, you will respect my motives; motives which I would again beg leave to press upon your attention, and that, even when differing from me in opinion, you will render justice to an Officer, who will ever be ready to sacrifice his life in the service of His Majesty, and one who is penetrated with a particular and personal respect for yourself. *

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 30th August, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter of the 24th instant, which I shall forward by the earliest opportunity to His Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, in order that he may transmit or not, as he judges fit, your resignation as Inspector of the Ionian Militia.

Under existing circumstances, I am sorry I cannot comply with your wish for leave of absence, unless for the purpose of your proceeding to the residence of His Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, in Italy; and I doubt whether the length of quarantine which exists, will permit your reaching His Excellency before he leaves the Continent on his return to Malta.

* After my protest against being appointed President, that special commission was altogether abandoned, and the delinquencies of which it was to take cognizance, were referred to the established legal authorities. The knowledge of this fact may perhaps tend to fix the reader's opinion with regard to the real motives, in which that commission originated.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Major-General Sir Henry Torrens, Military Secretary.

Corfu, 12th October, 1817.

SIR,

IN transmitting to you a duplicate of my letter of the 6th ult., and of the documents therewith enclosed, I have the honour of forwarding to you a copy of some other papers relative to the same affair.

Conscious that my conduct has in every respect been irreproachable, it is more easy to conceive than to describe the impression which a general order of the 26th ult. has had upon me; but having an unbounded confidence in the justice of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, it is from him that I hope to obtain the redress which I conceive I am entitled to.

I intend to leave this in a few days for the Continent, and shall proceed from thence to England.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland acknowledged by letter to Sir Frederick Adam, the receipt of the dispatches containing the above correspondence; he however made no other reply to it, but on his arrival at Malta from Naples, published the following General Order, without any intimation or communication whatever being made to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset on the subject.

Copy of a General Order issued at the Head Quarters of the Mediterranean Army at Malta, dated 26th Sept. 1817, and republished in Corfu on the 9th October following.

"" His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, directs that from the receipt of this Order in the Ionian Islands, the pay of Lieut.-Col. de Bosset as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia do cease, his services in that situation having been declared by His Majesty to be inexpedient."

(Signed) G. RAITT,
Deputy Adj.-Gen. Mediterranean.

N°. II.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH EARL BATHURST, RELATIVE TO THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH OCCASIONED LIEUT.-COL. DE BOSSET'S RETURN TO ENGLAND IN 1818.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

London, 6th January, 1818.

MY LORD,

THE Papers which I have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship will account for my appearance at this moment in England.—While I earnestly request your Lordship would do me the favour to peruse them, I would fain call to your recollection the Mission to Tripoli and Lebeda, to which you were pleased to appoint me last year, and the unforeseen difficulties that prevented the accomplishment of that Mission, as detailed in my Letter of the 30th of July, 1816, addressed to Sir H. Bunbury.

I am naturally anxious to have an opportunity of submitting personally to your Lordship some further explanation on that subject; and I entreat your Lordship will do me the favour to signify when I may have that honour.

Copy of a Note from the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Downing Street, 16th January, 1818.

LORD Bathurst presents his compliments to Colonel de Bosset, and in reply to his Letter of the 6th instant, has the honour of acquainting him, that he will be happy to receive from him any written communications on the subject to which his letter refers; but that with respect to an interview, Lord Bathurst does not see any thing which can at present render a personal communication with him necessary.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

London, 19th January, 1818.

My Lord,

Availing myself of the permission contained in your Lordship's note of the 16th instant, I have now the honour to submit such observations as were naturally suggested by the state of my feelings under circumstances of peculiar hardship.

The cause of my coming to England will be sufficiently explained by the Papers which I have had the honour to submit to your Lordship on the 6th instant. The sole object of my journey was to have an opportunity of laying before His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and your Lordship, a clear statement of my present situation, with a view ultimately to obtain justice and redress; and I solemnly declare to your Lordship that my endeavours will be limited to, and my views and wishes actuated by, the desire only of finding that measure of justice and redress to which a full and candid inquiry into my past services and conduct may appear to give me a claim.

My feelings upon the subject of the treatment I have lately experienced from Sir Thomas Maitland are very painful; they are such as I conceive to be inseparable from my actual situation and a just sense of honour; they are such as every honest mind must, I think, approve; and I am free to declare to your Lordship, that could I bring myself to feel or think otherwise than I do upon this occasion, I would, at the same moment, acknowledge that I deserve the disgrace attempted to be put upon me.

Your Lordship will doubtless see, that while suffering under the effects of unmerited injury, it is extremely difficult to urge one's own justification without animadverting, or, by implication at least, throwing censure upon the conduct of the person who has inflicted the injury.

Under circumstances of such delicacy, it will be my strenuous endeavour to avoid every thing not absolutely

necessary to my own purpose, which might, by any possibility, appear to reflect upon the civil or military administration of Sir Thomas Maitland. It is equally foreign to my disposition and my sense of duty, to find fault with, or cavil at either (unless driven to it by the necessity imposed upon me by self-defence); and I beg leave to assure your Lordship, that could I, even for a moment, be unmindful of the rules of propriety and subordination, a keen and proud sense of the injuries I have met with, would effectually stifle the unworthy desire to reflect upon Sir Thomas Maitland's character, either for the gratification of personal revenge, or the purpose of upholding personal reputation.

I feel it to be my duty to have as little reference as possible to the acts of that high personage; although I am compelled to lay before His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and your Lordship, a faithful statement of my wrongs, supplicating your Lordship and the British Government for justice and redress, it would be my earnest wish to attain these desirable objects, without once naming the person who has forced me to sue for my common rights; rights, which in the case of a British subject, I am persuaded he would not have disregarded.

The circumstance of my being a foreigner, has, I fear, encouraged Sir Thomas Maitland to resort to a mode of proceeding in my case, which I really believe to be unprecedented in the history of the British army.

Feeling, however, that I have throughout acted upon the purest principles, I find no disposition in myself at this moment, to forfeit the advantages of that self-approbation which must result from conduct governed by such principles.

From your Lordship, and from the generosity and impartiality of the distinguished nation in whose government you hold so high a place, I depend upon meeting with that sympathy and support, to which the uniform rectitude of my conduct as a public servant so fully entitles me.

My Lord, it would be quite impossible to bring within the compass of a letter, all that it would be necessary

for me to submit to your Lordship on this occasion. The documents upon which my justification is grounded are too voluminous to expect that your Lordship could peruse them in detail; and upon that account it would be my earnest wish to receive your Lordship's commands to lay them before one or two persons in your Lordship's confidence, who might readily extract what appeared of consequence to be submitted, and what would enable your Lordship to form an adequate idea of the injuries I have experienced. I do not presume to urge your Lordship to adopt the mode of inquiry here recommended, with a view to anticipate what might be brought against me, or in order to predispose your Lordship's mind in my favour. Such an attempt would be as unsuccessful, as it would be unworthy; and as I have no desire half so ardent, as that the truth should be known and brought forward, I shall be perfectly satisfied with any mode or measure by which that can be effected.

My Lord, a zealous and uninterrupted service of twenty-two years, had obtained for me the rank of lieutenant-colonel in His Majesty's army, some honorary distinctions, with the confidence and approbation, I may say up to this hour, of every general officer under whose command I was at any time placed. A very important part of my service was in the very country from which Sir Thomas Maitland has now, I may say, expelled me; and I believe I may venture to assert, that my conduct in that same country, first obtained for me the honour of a place in your Lordship's good opinion. To that favourable opinion I entirely attributed my mission to Holland and Belgium in 1814, my subsequent appointment as Inspector of Ionian Militia after my regiment was reduced, and the distinguished kindness with which I had been noticed by Sir Thomas Maitland, until the arrival of the commission from your Lordship's department, appointing me to a particular service in the Tripolitan States, from which moment I cannot help dating the commencement of my discomfort.

I will not here trouble your Lordship with a detail of the various means by which my hopes were on that oc-

casion frustrated, and my appointment rendered nugatory. Then, my Lord, after a service of twenty-two years, during which I held various situations of responsibility and trust, after a satisfactory discharge of the duties attached to them, I found myself all at once, and without any previous warning, removed from my office in the face of the army, in which I had so long served with reputation and honour, and in the eyes of a country and people, whose love and approbation I had bought by an upright, conscientious, and conciliating discharge of my duty, as governor, in two of the Ionian Islands. Your Lordship will pardon my saying, that upon this ground I feel myself very strong. It has been my fortune to have been employed in the Ionian Islands at a time of great delicacy; at the very period when the people of those islands were first called upon to judge, by the acts of British officers, whether the administration of the British Government was to be preferred to the French, Venetian, or Turkish; and although the known superiority of British protection and jurisprudence may have been generally admitted, your Lordship will still, perhaps, acknowledge, that this favourable opinion, however it might dispose the people to like our administration, was not of itself sufficient to secure their attachment.

No one knows better than your Lordship, that there is always a certain difficulty to encounter, and much delicacy to be used, in the management of a newly acquired territory and people; and it was under circumstances of such difficulty and delicacy, that I was placed for a considerable time, in the government of a very interesting and important portion of the territory here alluded to. To its inhabitants and to the general officers who placed me or found me in this command, I would most gladly refer your Lordship, for a judgment upon my discharge of the duties belonging to a post of so much trust.

The people have given me affecting proofs of their regard, and the general officers have all of them given the same, of their approbation and confidence.

It is to me, my Lord, at this moment particularly, a

source of satisfaction and pride, that the island (Cephalonia) which I governed for four years as a British officer, is now, in consequence of the system of government then adopted, and the favourable bias given to the public opinion, of all the Ionian Islands, the most attached to the British nation. Under any other circumstances, I should have been the last person to have brought this fact under your Lordship's notice; but situated as I now am, you will doubtless consider it both natural and proper, that I should endeavour to shew how ill I have merited the last reward my services have obtained.

At no period of my life was I more zealously or correctly active, in the discharge of my duties, than at the very moment which was selected for my removal. I could have had no inducement to alter my views or my conduct; and I could hardly have been so insane, as gratuitously to throw away the rank, reputation, confidence, and every other advantage I had derived from a long and meritorious service.

From the manner of my dismissal (as I may call it), it might, nay, it *would* naturally be inferred, that I had committed some disgraceful or treacherous act, which it became necessary to mark and punish in an extraordinary degree, by the exercise of extraordinary authority. I will however venture to say to your Lordship, that no charge of the most trivial omission or misconduct, can, or will, be *openly* brought against me; and I feel persuaded that your Lordship will not think that there is any thing contained in the papers which I have had the honour to transmit, that could at all justify the general order with which they close.

I have to apologize to your Lordship for the great length of this letter. I found it impossible to be much more concise, although extremely desirous to give as little trouble as possible. A recollection of the good opinion which I was proud to think your Lordship once entertained of me, and which I have done nothing to forfeit, will, I hope, procure for this appeal an indulgent perusal, and for my case a patient consideration.

It is of essential consequence to me, that a decision

should be taken thereon at the earliest period consistent with your Lordship's convenience. Independent of every other consideration, the expences attendant upon a journey from Greece to England, and the living in London, are objects of serious consequence to me; particularly as I am at this moment without any appointment in His Majesty's service, and therefore dependent on resources wholly inadequate to my maintenance as a gentleman in this expensive metropolis. Nevertheless, I should find ample cause to deplore the adoption of any decision on my case, that did not result from a complete investigation; desiring, above all things, to meet whatever charge or insinuation may be levelled against me, it is on their complete refutation only, that I would claim redress; and if I fail in that refutation, I well deserve to forfeit honour, character, and every thing I have hitherto valued more than life.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Goulburn, Esq. Under Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c. to Lieutenant-Colonel de Bosset.

Downing Street, January 24, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, which you addressed to Earl Bathurst on the 19th instant, relative to an inquiry into the circumstances of the case which has led to your return to this country.

I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you in answer, that your removal from the situation of Inspector of the Ionian Militia, was not in consequence of any complaint made against you by Sir Thomas Maitland; but in conformity with the construction put upon the 7th article of that chapter of the Ionian Constitution, which relates to the military establishment. Earl Bathurst, therefore, does not feel that he is called upon to give any opinion on your correspondence with Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, nor upon any other matter in which you may have had the misfortune of acting

contrary to the wishes or instructions of those under whose command you have been placed.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c. &c.

London, January 27, 1818.

SIR,

REFERENCE having been made, in the letter which I had the honour to receive from you on the 24th instant, to the 7th article of the constitution of the Ionian Islands, of which I am wholly ignorant, I beg you will be pleased to submit to Earl Bathurst my humble request, to be furnished with a copy of an article which is of infinite consequence to me, from the construction put upon it as applicable to my peculiar case.

Copy of a Letter from Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c. &c. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Downing Street, 30th January, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, and am directed in reply to acquaint you, that the article of the Ionian Constitution, to which I referred in my letter of the 24th, provides, "that His Majesty, the protecting sovereign, "shall appoint inspectors and sub-inspectors of the "militia of the Ionian States, who shall be either British "or Ionian officers;" and as it appeared to the Prince Regent, that doubts might exist as to the construction of that article, his Royal Highness was pleased, at the time when he ratified the constitutional charter, to instruct Sir Thomas Maitland, that he considered it inexpedient to admit of any officer holding the situation of Inspector of Militia, who was not either a British or an Ionian born subject.*

* Soon after the period alluded to, a case occurred, from which it was evident, that Sir Thomas Maitland could find means, when it

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c, &c. &c.

London, 6th February, 1818.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., and to request you will be pleased to convey to Earl Bathurst, my best thanks for the communication of the article of the Ionian Constitution, referred to in the previous correspondence.

It is with extreme regret, I find myself still called upon to add to a correspondence uninteresting, if not disagreeable to Earl Bathurst, on account of its exclusive reference to my personal concerns, but in a case so vitally important to my future prospects and comfort, I trust his Lordship will receive with indulgence such observations as are naturally suggested, even by a cursory view of my singular case, and which I consider it necessary to submit to his Lordship's further consideration.

If it were possible for me to entertain such feelings respecting any officer holding his Majesty's commission, I could almost have supposed that the 7th article of the Ionian Constitution, had been framed expressly for the purpose of displacing me, whenever it should please Sir Thomas Maitland to avail himself of the power with which it invested him; being the only inspector of militia, not a British born subject, it could refer to no other; and it further appears pretty clearly, that the article in question remained, and would remain, a dead letter in Sir Thomas Maitland's pocket, so long as he found it convenient to employ my services in situations of difficulty. Had Sir Thomas Maitland been content to have caused it to be signified to me, in the usual official manner, that the Constitution of the Ionian

suited his own views, to elude the construction so lately put upon the article above-mentioned.

Islands did not admit of my future employment, as an inspector of militia, or had he accepted in the usual form, the resignation I had been compelled to give in, I could have had no ostensible grievance, however I might have felt that twenty-two years service had been thus but ill requited. Had the ordinary rules of the service been observed in my case, I should have retired to Switzerland, without offering one word of murmur or complaint, and I should have been spared all the expense and trouble to which I have been cruelly subjected.

It is not, Sir, of the 7th article of the Ionian Constitution, that I find cause to complain*, for I do not consider myself at liberty to question the expediency of my removal from the situation I held in the Ionian Islands; it is against the policy by which my removal was prepared, and the manner in which it was ultimately effected, it is against the general order of the 26th of September last, that I protest. The meaning and object of that order cannot be, for one moment, a question, and lest it should fail to produce upon all who perused it, the impression it was intended to convey, Sir Thomas Maitland carefully avoids any reference or allusion therein, to the article of the Ionian Constitution, which provided for my removal; thus warranting the conclusion that my own misconduct had alone produced an order of such unusual rigour. In this manner, Sir, I have been forced to repair to England, in order to obtain redress, or at least an honourable retirement. On my arrival in this country, I naturally applied in the first instance to Earl Bathurst, as the service on which I was employed for the last six or seven years, had brought my public conduct more particularly under the observation of his lordship's department, and should I now unfortunately fail in my endeavours to obtain his lordship's consideration of my case, I can have no other resort than the protection which his Royal Highness the

* Yet I might justly have observed that the words of the article itself do not exclude me; for am I not a British officer? It is true, indeed, that the construction subsequently put upon the article does affect me.

Commander-in-Chief has never been known to withhold from an officer of spotless and irreproachable conduct.

The accompanying papers Nos. 1 and 2, the second of which I request may be returned, will prove that Sir Thomas Maitland, previous to the formation of the Ionian Constitution, was in the habit of referring to me upon questions of some consequence and delicacy, and although I by no means present them as offering any views upon this important project, which had not already occurred to His Majesty's Government, it will not escape Earl Bathurst's notice, that I was called upon to communicate my ideas on the formation of a Constitution for the Ionian Islands, at the very moment when the same Constitution was intended to contain an article especially calculated to deprive me of my situation. It is also worthy of remark, that Sir Thomas Maitland found it expedient to place me in charge of the most critical and important post under his command, while he must have known that my dismissal from the service was decided on, and that as a *British subject*, especially so designated in Sir Frederick Adam's letter, dated the 19th of August last, I was required to sit in judgment upon Greeks committed for various felonies, though thirty-six days afterwards I was declared, as a foreigner, to be incapable of holding the situation I had in a country, where I might, if I had chosen, been appointed to an office with the power of life and death.

Earl Bathurst will, I am sure, do justice to the honourable feelings at least under which I felt that I had no other alternative than the offer of my resignation; and I hoped that through its means I might have secured for myself an honourable retreat, while I should tacitly have left Sir Thomas Maitland all the satisfaction he could have derived from the consciousness of having compelled me to take this step.

The inspectorship of Ionian militia is a situation I did not solicit; and on that very account, I derived greater satisfaction from the appointment. I felt that my former services in the Ionian Islands were remembered; and my gratitude, on this occasion, readily ac-

knowledged Earl Bathurst as my protector. Unconscious of having since, in the slightest degree, forfeited any claim I might have had to his lordship's protection, and impressed with a lively sense of gratitude for the appointment which retained me in His Majesty's service, after the reduction of my regiment, I applied to his lordship for a hearing, when forced to repair to this country, with a view to oppose the most arbitrary and offensive proceeding that ever had been attempted against an officer of my rank; and I confess, Sir, it was with extreme mortification I found myself denied the honour of an interview, which could not in any degree have compromised Earl Bathurst, while it would have enabled me to have said before his lordship, in a few minutes, more than can be conveyed in volumes of correspondence.

I cannot close this letter, Sir, without stating, in reference to the concluding paragraph of your communication of the 24th ult. that I am not only wholly unconscious of having in any instance, or upon any occasion, acted contrary to the instructions of my superiors, but that I am fully satisfied no such charge can, or will, be brought against me; and I trust that no blame will be attached to me, for not having anticipated wishes that were never communicated. In the instance to which I have already alluded, when called upon to sit as President of a Commission, to which I conscientiously considered myself both unfit and incompetent, I made the greatest possible sacrifice, in order to remove at once any imputation of having "impeded the march of justice."

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

London, Feb. 6, 1818.

SIR,

AWARE of the impossibility of conveying in official correspondence a just impression of the disposition and temper which have produced the extraordinary affair which is the object of my correspondence with Earl

Bathurst, I venture to hope that you will indulge me with the permission to mention to you, in the shape of a private communication, certain circumstances which I think will explain pretty clearly the real state of Sir Thomas Maitland's feelings towards me.

It is proper to mention, that previous to the receipt of Sir Henry Bunbury's letter to Sir Thomas Maitland, on the subject of my intended mission to Lebeda, and while the movements by which that mission was defeated were in agitation, I uniformly received from Sir Thomas Maitland a marked attention and kindness; but after he had contrived to set aside, although all along professing to advance, the arrangement proposed in the letter above-mentioned, he all at once changed his mode of proceeding towards me. A studied neglect succeeded the frequent invitations I used to receive to his table, where it was his usual custom to place me near to himself.

On the 30th of January, 1817, I arrived at Corfu, after having been deceived and disappointed in my endeavours to accomplish the mission to Africa*. I was invited by his Excellency to dine, but he himself did not appear at table, nor was I ever afterwards invited.

On the 6th of February I was asked to attend a grand ball to be given at the Palace on a particular occasion. Sir Thomas Maitland was already in the ball-room when I entered it, and on perceiving from the extremity of the room that I had arrived, he advanced towards the door with a gay smiling countenance, and addressed me in the following words:—"Colonel de Bosset, I am "glad to see you, in order to tell you that I do not like "to see you in these Islands; you have a great many "enemies, and it will be much better for you to be off, "and I would advise you to find some means of getting "out of the way." Having twice repeated these words, he then turned the conversation, in a civil man-

* After my return, Sir Thomas Maitland not once mentioned to me the mission to Lebeda, or made any allusion to it, and he studiously prevented any opportunity of adverting to it in conversation.

ner, to indifferent matters. At the moment, I made no reply, nor could I possibly be prepared to reply to an address so abrupt and extraordinary; but coupling what had dropped from Sir Thomas Maitland, with other circumstances which left me no doubt of his real disposition towards me, I waited next morning upon his military secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Hankey, and having stated to him what had occurred, I expressed my disinclination to oppose a person of Sir Thomas Maitland's rank and influence, and begged to have his advice on the best mode of literally "taking myself "out of the way," without submitting to any thing that could in the slightest degree compromise my reputation. I assured Colonel Hankey that I understood Sir Thomas Maitland very clearly, and that I looked upon what his Excellency had dropped in the ball-room, but as a confirmation of my suspicion of his feelings towards me.

Colonel Hankey dissuaded me however from taking any further notice of this singular affair, assuring me, that Sir Thomas Maitland was, as every one must have perceived, much affected by wine, that he was, in consequence, indisposed, and in all probability, would do no business for a few days, and that he did not mean what he had expressed. I urged the strict application of the old proverb, "in vino veritas," to this affair; but Colonel Hankey overruled my apprehensions, and advised me strongly not to appear to take the hint that was thrown out.

Some little time after this, I availed myself of an opportunity of communicating these circumstances to the chief secretary, in whose probity I had the utmost confidence. The advice of that respectable person, with whom I was intimate, decided me upon letting the matter drop; resolving, however, by his advice, to keep a prudent distance, and rather to avoid Sir Thomas Maitland's presence. He grounded his advice, he said, upon a long and perfect acquaintance with the General's character; and although that very knowledge assured him that I was not beyond danger, he still thought I might escape by delicate and good management. He

could not conceive that Sir Thomas Maitland would, or could, attempt to take away my appointment under a King's Commission, and that as his Excellency could not be expected to remain always in the Mediterranean, he therefore strongly advised me to hold by my situation, adding, that my knowledge of the affairs of the Islands would ultimately secure me the favour of the government and of Sir Thomas Maitland's successor.

Having every confidence in the sincerity of this gentleman's advice, I religiously followed the rules he prescribed for my intercourse with Head Quarters; but on the 17th of March, about six weeks after my interview with Sir Thomas Maitland in the ball-room, I was unexpectedly appointed to take the command of a secret expedition of 300 men, which was to embark next morning for Parga.

Acquainted as I was with the actual state of that little country, and with the politics of the vizier, Ali Pasha, and aware of the great delicacy and responsibility of my command under the then existing circumstances, I clearly foresaw that it was likely to terminate in some way very prejudicial to me, and my fears were augmented, on finding that Sir Thomas Maitland's opinion of the difficulty of my position corresponded with my own; and that the command of the detachment of troops under my orders was given to an officer (Major Trikey of the 10th Foot) who, on a former occasion, had very nearly lost his commission, through the misrepresentation of his Colonel, Sir Thomas Maitland, and only saved it through the candour and justice of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. I proceeded, however, to Parga, determined that my conduct should not be influenced by private feelings or opinions, whatever might be the result.

There are various other circumstances and anecdotes tending to the same point; but as they are better fitted to personal communication, and would swell this letter to too great a size, I forbear to touch upon them.

In answer to these letters, I received an invitation from Mr. Goulburn, Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to call upon him in Downing Street; he received me with the greatest civility, and gave me an opportunity to enter largely with him upon the particulars of the object of my correspondence with Earl Bathurst.

Upon a second interview, Mr. Goulburn informed me that he had communicated to his Lordship the substance of my conversation with him, and that he was directed to assure me that his Lordship continued to entertain the same favourable opinion which he ever had of me, that the general orders against which I complained, being a military transaction, it was not in his province to interfere; but that his Lordship would be happy to give me any satisfactory assurance of his disposition towards me, provided it could be done without compromising or throwing any blame upon a person of such high rank, and intrusted with so elevated a situation, as Sir Thos. Maitland. Mr. Goulburn added, that the allusions made in his letter of the 24th January, were in consequence of information from Sir Thos. Maitland to Earl Bathurst, by which it appeared that my proceedings, and in particular the interest which I had taken in the fate of the inhabitants, in my official capacity of commandant of Parga, and contrary to his Excellency's wishes, were the causes of the difficulties and delays which were experienced in effecting the cession of the place.* Mr. Goulburn concluded by saying, that should I at any time wish to see him, he would always be happy to receive me. My reply was, that I felt very grateful for Earl Bathurst's favourable intentions, that I confided in whatever his Lordship should be pleased to do for me; but that for the present I should take the liberty of forwarding and recommending to his consideration some pecuniary claims which I had upon his Lordship's department.

* Notwithstanding my removal, the cession of Parga has not yet been effected; and it appears almost unnecessary to remind the reader how completely this assertion has been refuted by subsequent events.

In consequence, I addressed a few days afterwards the following letter to Mr. Goulburn, the answer to which was the settlement of these claims, upon principles of the strictest justice.

Copy of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Henry Goulburn, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

London, 27th Feb. 1818.

SIR,

I BEG you will be pleased to submit to Earl Bathurst the enclosed copies of correspondence relative to my claims, on account of the losses and expenses I sustained in consequence of having been appointed to a mission to Tripoli and Lebeda, the accomplishment of which was prevented in the manner detailed in my letter to Sir Henry Bunbury, dated Malta, 30th July, 1816.

I trust that his Lordship, after having taken the case into his favourable consideration, will be pleased to grant me such remuneration as his Lordship may consider fair and just.

I beg leave to state, that, notwithstanding his Lordship's instructions to Sir Thos. Maitland, that "If Lieut.-"Col. de Bosset should accept this employ, you will be "so good as to grant him, during its continuance, such "an allowance as may appear to you to be liberal and "proper," no such allowance was ever granted, nor have I received to this day any sum whatever on account of that service, nor for the expenses of preparations, or the losses to which I have been subjected, in consequence of my appointment to the mission in question; and that I have not received any answer to my applications, made to that effect, to Sir Thos. Maitland.

N°. III.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO A MISSION TO THE COAST OF AFRICA, 1816.

Letter from Lieut.-Col .de Bosset to Major-General Sir Henry Bunbury, K.C.B. Under Secretary of State, &c. &c. &c.

Malta, 30th July, 1816.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of the mission which has been intrusted to me, and to state, for the information of Earl Bathurst, that, notwithstanding the zeal and alacrity with which I embraced the flattering proposals communicated to me through his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, I have, in consequence of extraordinary and unforeseen difficulties, been under the necessity of postponing for the present the objects which led me to this place.

But such is the situation in which I am placed, that I consider it my duty not to undertake a service which, in the present circumstances, and from want of time and means, would only expose me, without the possibility of attaining the intent of the mission.

The object I now have in view, is to convince his Lordship, by a plain narration of facts, that the delays which I have hitherto experienced in the execution of the mission, and which have finally prevented its proceeding, did not originate with me; and that it is with the most sincere regret that I find myself obliged to give up prospects so desirable.

Sir Thomas Maitland communicated to me Earl Bathurst's instructions on the 31st March last, and his Excellency told me that, conceiving my services at that moment were necessary in the situation I then held as chief of the Government of Zante, my departure should be delayed for some time; and that as he thought the mission in which I was to be engaged was of such a nature as to entitle me to a large remuneration, he deemed

it more advantageous for me not to fix any salary or emolument, but leave it to be settled hereafter.

Sir Thomas Maitland having left Zante, I received, on the 24th April, a letter from Lieut.-Colonel Hankey, dated Cephalonia, on the 21st of that month, transmitting my instructions, with directions not to proceed to Malta until further orders. Some time after, I received another letter from that officer, dated Corfu, 1st May, informing me, in the name of his Excellency, that I might proceed whenever an opportunity offered. I accordingly intended to embark in a transport, which was to sail from Zante for Malta on 8th May, when Mr. Wood, Chief Secretary, and resident in Zante, as the representative of his Excellency, prevailed on me, in consequence of the state of affairs in the Island, to wait for the next opportunity.

No opportunity offered until the arrival of the officer who came to relieve me, and I sailed on the 11th June for this place.

In consequence of the contents of his Excellency's instructions, dated 21st April, I conceived that directions had been given at Malta for my being provided with a transport, money, and other requisites for the prosecution of my mission, but in this I found I was mistaken.

However, Sir Thomas Maitland having arrived here on the 29th, on his way to England, an opportunity was offered me to apply personally to him for assistance.

Here I shall observe, that a short time after my arrival, I found that, during the interval in which I had been detained in the Ionian Islands, Captain Smith, an officer of the Royal Navy, had been sent to Tripoli and Lebeda, apparently with instructions somewhat similar to those which had been sent by Lord Bathurst for me, as will appear by the report of that officer to his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland.

Captain Smith was accompanied by an English artist, who made several drawings of Lebeda, and a plan of that place was made by Captain Smith, to illustrate his report.

Seeing that his Excellency was on the eve of de-

parting for England, and that I had not yet obtained any means to forward my pursuits, I addressed to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, military secretary, for the information of his Excellency, two letters on the 4th and 5th inst. to which I received no written answer; but in an interview which I had with his Excellency and Admiral Sir Charles Penrose on the 6th inst. the day previous to the departure of Sir Thomas Maitland for England, his Excellency told me, he conceived it was necessary I should proceed to Lebeda, and make my report on that place, and that orders would be given to furnish me with every thing I might require for the execution of the mission; and an order for supplying me with 500*l.* for carrying on that service, was given on the 7th inst. I have not however availed myself of any part of it.

With due deference to the opinion of Sir Thomas Maitland and Admiral Penrose, and supposing that every thing requisite would be furnished to me without delay, I continued my preparations in the idea of being able to leave this in a few days.

In a mission, the intent of which was to make researches for objects of art, and to convey to his Majesty's ministers at home a just idea of the present state of the ruins of an ancient city, a draughtsman, and the means of taking a survey of the place, were indispensably necessary; but no such persons could be prevailed on to accompany me.

Some officers of the engineers, and other departments, offered their services; and leave of absence was at my request granted them by Major General Layard; but various unforeseen difficulties, and the absolute want of surveying instruments, which could not be procured either by purchase or from the above-mentioned departments, made them relinquish a service which could not be performed with credit to themselves. This was the case also with a few artificers whom I wanted. I could not obtain even two of the Maltese overseers, although they were indispensable for directing the labourers, because they can make themselves understood by the Moors.

Owing to the various delays I have experienced since

the end of March, were I even now able to procure all the requisites for that service, the season is so far advanced, that, calculating the time of going, and the probable delay at Tripoli, I could not arrive at Lebeda before the end of August, and consequently could not accomplish the object of the mission by the end of September; a period, after which, according to the Admiral's opinion, ships cannot remain at that place.

In these circumstances, it is evident that my proceeding to Lebeda would be useless; for it would be too late to mention those difficulties on my return, after having incurred increased expenses, without accomplishing the object.

I beg his Lordship will take it into his kind consideration that I am upon half-pay, and that I have, since the 3d June, given up a good appointment in Zante, in order to undertake a service which it is out of my power at present to accomplish, and on account of which I have already incurred considerable expenses.

Having now given a full and frank relation of my proceedings, I shall conclude, in the confident hope that his Lordship will be persuaded that nothing but real obstacles, and such as it was impossible for me to remove, would have induced me to abandon an object so particularly flattering to me, and in the execution of which I had anticipated results so evidently different to what I am under the necessity, with deep regret, to state for his Lordship's information *.

I am going to Italy, and shall wait at Rome for Earl Bathurst's answer and commands.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

* This mission was accomplished in the following year, by Capt. Smith; and the objects of antiquity sent home from Lebeda, may now be seen in the court-yard of the British Museum.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. F. Hankey, Military Secretary, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Cephalonia, April 21, 1816.

DEAR DE BOSSET,

THE General sends you your instructions; but he desires me to say, that you are not to go to Malta till you hear further from him. He will write to you from Corfu.

Instructions from his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Cephalonia, 20th April, 1816.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that in consequence of instructions to that effect from his Majesty's ministers, I have selected you to proceed on a mission, the principal objects of which are as follows:

The Bashaw of Tripoli having signified to me, through our consul, Col. Warrington, his wish to present, as a testimony of friendship to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, any remains of antiquity still existing in Lebeda, his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to accept the same; and it having been also stated that*

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and with a view to your complete guidance, in these two objects, I now give you an extract of a letter from Sir Henry Bunbury, Under Secretary of State, which is as follows: "Lord Bathurst has no objection to your "sending a transport to Tripoli, in order to bring away "any remains of architecture or sculpture which can "be collected at Lebeda, and which are worth the

* Such parts of these instructions as relate to confidential subjects have been omitted.

" trouble and expense of bringing home for the British " Museum.

" But it is essential that some person should be sent " to Lebeda, who may be competent to distinguish " between what is really valuable and curious, and what " is worthless.

" In talking over this subject with Sir Joseph Banks, " he mentioned Lieut.-Col. de Bosset of Roll's Regt. as " a gentleman well qualified, by his acquaintance with " ancient works of art, to be employed on such a " business.

" Lieut.-Col. de Bosset is probably still in the islands, " and Lord Bathurst recommends that you should pro- " pose his going to Tripoli and Lebeda, as the agent of " his Majesty's government in this affair, and his se- " lecting the most valuable antiquities which can be " discovered, and which may be embarked for Malta " under the Colonel's superintendance.

" If Lieut.-Col. de Bosset should accept this employ, " you will be so good as to grant him, during its con- " tinuance, such an allowance as may appear to you to " be liberal and proper." . . . . . .

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In respect to your mode of executing this mission, I have *already arranged* with the head agent for transports, that one of the best transports in the Mediterranean will be set aside for this purpose, and you will find the same ready on your arrival at Malta.

To prevent the possibility of any mistake on that subject, I have now the honour of transmitting to you a letter to Admiral Penrose, from whom you will receive, I am sure, every aid and assistance that may be requisite, and to give you every facility on the occasion, you are empowered to take with you any officer under the rank of a field officer, whether from the Ionian Islands

or from Malta, you may judge may be of real service in aiding your researches.

It is, however, expected, that the whole of your mission be completed as soon as possible, and that you lose no time in returning to Malta.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) T. MAITLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, May 1, 1816.

DEAR COLONEL,

HIS Excellency desires me to say, you can proceed to Malta whenever an opportunity offers.

Extract of a Letter from Captain N. H. Smith, R. N. to his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland.

Malta, 27th May, 1812.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform your Excellency, that I seized the opportunity of the English squadron being at Tripoli, to sail thither, in order to procure some information respecting Lebeda, and having procured the Bashaw's permission, after the departure of the squadron for Algiers, I visited those fine remains of antiquity, in company with the Consul General, Colonel Warrington.

As the weather was very bad, we were under the necessity of proceeding by land, but the road, partly over a desart, partly over a fine country, was much better than I had reason to have expected, and after a journey

of about 70 miles, the approach to Lebeda was notified by several ruins.

The city itself, called also Ptolomæa Leptis, and Lepeda, is situated in a beautiful plain, bounded by a number of fertile hills, the whole site abounding with vineyards, corn fields, and pasturage, and groves of olive, date, pomegranate, and lotus trees, the property of the inoffensive and civil Arabs, who inhabit the two poor villages called Lebda and Legata, and who, besides cultivating the adjacent country, rear great numbers of horses, oxen, camels, sheep, and goats.

The ancient city stands on the sea-shore, at the distance of about a mile and a half to the east of the villages, and was formerly divided by a river, the mouth of which formed a spacious basin, which was doubtlessly the port, and was defended by a strong fortress on each side of the entrance, which are still in a tolerable condition. This river, the bed of which is now occupied by a small stream, may perhaps have been the Macæan Cinyps. The circuit of the city, including its immediate suburbs, is about eight thousand yards, and although partly covered by a fine light sand drifted there by the winds, it exhibits manifest specimens of its former opulence in the grandeur of its gateways, arches, and walls, and in the profusion of scattered capitals, cornices, columns, and other remains.

The city was surrounded by strong walls, and the public edifices appear not only to have been numerous, but also to have been constructed of the most costly materials, as the eye is met in every direction by masses of porphyry, oriental granite, granitic porphyry, and marbles of every description. Although there are some cementitious fabrics, the buildings are generally constructed of freestone and breccia in large blocks without cement, and the shafts of the columns are of a single piece. Most of these sufficiently point out the spots, where an interesting and profitable system of excavation might be carried on, and would no doubt bring to light many of the statues, and bas-reliefs, with which temples

reared on such a scale of rich magnificence must have been decorated.

The Bashaw of Tripoli has promised to send some of his own chiefs to attend any party which may be sent thither, and Colonel Warrington, the Consul General, has manifested the utmost zeal in making himself acquainted with all the requisite particulars of the country and its resources, and will be able to provide labourers, and to assist in removing the ponderous masses already at hand, consisting of upwards of seventy complete shafts of columns, generally of the Ionic or Corinthian orders, and from 18 to 26 inches in diameter, with three of 45 inches, and enormous blocks of cornice, architrave and entablature, each of porphyry, granite, or marble.

On the subject of . . . . . , *mentioned to me by your Excellency*, from a number of considerations and inquiries, I imagine it to only be . . . . . .

Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Penrose, K. C. B. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Malta, June 30, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

I REGRET that you have so many days of quarantine, before I can have the pleasure of seeing you here.

Your letter of yesterday and its enclosures, gave me the first intimation of your intended visit to Lebeda; and by the time we see Sir Thomas Maitland, and your quarantine expires, I hope I shall be able to forward you.

I shall feel great satisfaction in giving you all the assistance in my power.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hankey.

Malta, 4 July, 1816.

DEAR HANKEY,

I BEG you will submit to his Excellency's consideration the following observations, respecting the mission to Tripoli and Lebeda, to which I have been appointed.

According to the report of Capt. Smith, of the R. N. who has lately visited Lebeda, it appears that the only remains of antiquity, worth taking away from that place, are large pillars of marble, porphyry, and granite, which can only be removed with great expense and difficulty, and with ships prepared for that purpose.

It further appears, that no remains of sculpture are to be seen, and, consequently, it is only in making excavations on a large scale, that such perhaps could be obtained.

But if this is the intention of Government, preparations ought to be made equal to the object in view, and a number of persons taken from hence; as in that country protection only, and possibly some manual assistance, is all that can be expected from the natives.

Owing, however, to the advanced state of the season, and the impossibility of keeping a transport in the Bay of Lebeda, after the month of September, it will hardly be possible to succeed this year.

It now occurs to me, that even by going on the spot, I could add but little to the report of so intelligent and well-informed an officer as Capt. Smith, and that until Government has taken some determination upon the excavations to be made at Lebeda, my departure for Tripoli could be delayed, and thus save for the present any further expenses, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hankey.

Malta, 5 July, 1816.

DEAR HANKEY,

As I understand that his Excellency is likely to leave Malta to-morrow (which would deprive me of having any more communication with him), I beg leave to add the following lines to the letter I wrote you yesterday, and which I hope you have received.

If it is the intention of Government to obtain remains of ancient Greek sculpture of the best description, I can venture to say, that such could be obtained, with a much greater probability of success, and at far less expense, than at Lebeda, by excavating in some part of Morea, which I could point out. A firman of the Porte ought to be obtained; but the vicinity of the Ionian Isles would greatly facilitate the execution of that plan; and at any time, I would be happy to undertake the direction of that operation.

But if, notwithstanding the contents of my letter of yesterday, it should still be his Excellency's intention, that I proceed to Tripoli and Lebeda, according to the instructions I have already received, I beg his Excellency will leave the necessary directions to furnish me with such people, money, and stores, as it is indispensable I should take out with me.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, Military Secretary, &c. London.

Malta, July 30, 1816.

DEAR HANKEY,

ALTHOUGH it is more than probable, that this letter may not find you still in England, I think it my duty nevertheless to acquaint you, for his Excellency's information, that owing to the various obstacles and de-

lays I have hitherto experienced, I have been under the painful necessity of writing to Major-General Layard, the letter which I enclose to you, and thus abandon a service which I accepted with so much satisfaction, and upon which I have formed sanguine expectations.

You have seen in my last, that, notwithstanding his Excellency's positive orders, Mr. Poussett was not allowed to accompany me; other difficulties have prevented Capt. Dixon, of the Royal Engineers, who had offered to come with me, and for whom I had already obtained leave from Major-General Layard to that effect.

I applied for two overseers, but none could be procured; and you will further see, by the copy of Lieut.-Col. Raitt's letter, that various of the most essential articles, wanted for the execution of the service which I was to perform at Lebeda, could not be obtained.

My presentiments have been, as you see, too well founded; and I am persuaded, that his Excellency's presence would have prevented those obstacles in the existing circumstances. I am well convinced, that there was no other course left for me, than to suspend for the present any further proceedings.

I do not intend to throw blame upon any body; but my object is to clear myself in the eyes of Earl Bathurst and Sir Thomas Maitland.

I am writing to Lord Bathurst, as it is indispensable that he should be informed of my proceedings.

I intend to set off in a few days for Italy, and hope to hear from you at Rome.

P. S.—I am under particular obligations to Admiral Sir Charles Penrose, and Lieut.-Col. Raitt, for their cordial assistance.

Letter from Capt. Dixon, Royal Engineers, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Malta, July 15, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

SINCE I had last the pleasure of meeting you, I have had an interview with my commanding officer; and find there are so many obstacles to my leaving Malta, for Tripoli and Lebeda, that I am under the necessity (however much I may regret the circumstance) of declining your obliging proposal, to accompany you on the above interesting expedition.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. G. Raitt, Acting Military Secretary, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Military Secretary's Office, Malta, July 24, 1816.

SIR,

In reference to your requisition of various persons and articles for a particular service, I am directed by Major General Layard, commanding the forces, to inform you, that applications have been made to the several military and civil departments in this island, for the supply of the same.

I have the honour to enclose you a return of *what only* can be furnished by them, at as short notice as you may deem necessary, upon your notifying the same to me.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hankey to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset at Rome.

Malta, October 26, 1816.

SIR,

HIS Excellency the Commander of the Forces has received your letter, with the reasons you give for having abandoned the expedition of Lebeda.

I have now to convey to you his orders, that you repair to Corfu, by way of Otranto, on the receipt of this letter.

IV.

MEMOIR

ON

Parga.

CONTAINING,

I.—DESCRIPTIVE NOTICE OF PARGA AND ITS INHABITANTS.

II.—HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF PARGA FROM 1400 TO 1814.

III.—PARGA SINCE MARCH 1814.

DESCRIPTIVE NOTICE

ON

PARGA AND ITS INHABITANTS.*

PARGA is a small town, on the coast of Epirus, surrounded with walls, and built on a conical rock, the base of which is washed on three sides by the sea; it is thus situated between two bays, which afford landing places for the shipping of the country. This fortress is crowned by a sort of citadel, where the commandant resides. It embraces a magnificent prospect, including on one hand the whole territory of Parga, and the mountains of Albania, by which it is bounded. From east to west in a southerly direction, the eye ranges over a part of the Ionian Sea; on the left are seen the Isle of Santa Maura, and the promontory from whence Sappho terminated her woes; further on, appear the mountains of Cephalonia; and on the right, at the distance of twelve miles, are the islets of Paxo and Antipaxo. The territory of Parga extends only two or three miles round the city, and the population amounts to between three and four thousand inhabitants.

* As the circumstances of my case are intimately connected with the intended cession of Parga to the Porte, I have thought it necessary, for their better elucidation, to give the following account of that small state, accompanied by a map of its territory.

This small country is backed by a steep mountain, which separates it from the dominions of Ali Pasha.

Parga has always been considered as an integral dependency of the Ionian Islands, and as a military post of great importance to them, and in particular to Corfu, of which it is called the Ear and the Eye.

By the industry of the people, and the fertilizing influence of the springs and rivulets, which water the soil in every part *, the vicinity of Parga has become one of the most smiling and agreeable spots that can be seen. The inhabitants justly boast of the purity and salubrity of the water and air of their country. In the little valley formed by the undulating hills, are plantations of citrons, oranges, and especially cedrats, (*citrus decumana*) a fruit, which constitutes a considerable branch of commerce. The rest of this little country, with the exception of some fields and vineyards, is covered with olive trees, the monotonous aspect of which, is varied by oaks, plane-trees, and cypresses, scattered over the land.

According to several geographers, the river which flows near Parga, is the Cocytus. From the smiling appearance, and from the fertility of the surrounding country, it is difficult to conceive, that the ancient Poets would place their hell in so delightful a spot; yet, after examining the little river, or rather large rivulet just mentioned, there is reason to conclude, from its vicinity to the Acheron, and from the nature of its waters, that it is the Cocytus; it flows between rocks, on a bed which is in many places very narrow, and forms several cascades: it then waters a little valley (valtes), which is now planted with orange and citron trees, and with fruit trees of every species; its junction with the sea, is half a mile to the northward of the city of Parga. The mouth of the Acheron, now called Aspro-Potamo, is six miles south of this fortress. The water of the Cocytus is whitish, and charged with a calcareous substance,

* In the territory of Parga, there are twenty-five rivulets, fountains, or abundant springs.

which depositing itself on the neighbouring rocks, forms a species of alabaster tufa, similar to that which is found on the borders of the Teverone, near Tivoli.

A spot like that upon which Parga is situated, uniting so many advantages, was, in all probability, not neglected by the ancients, who were in general so judicious in the selection of the site of their towns. No antique coins, however, nor any vestiges of Grecian ruins are found in that small district, which might lead to a probable conjecture upon its history, in remote ages. The only traces of antiquity, are of Roman origin, and are near a little church, dedicated to the Santa Trinità, situated on the left bank of the Cocytus. A few coins of the Lower Empire are occasionally found in that neighbourhood.

The state of hostility which has always prevailed between the Parguinotes and the Turks, has rendered them brave, and has familiarized them to arms and dangers; they are temperate, and commonly attain an advanced age. The men are in general strong and robust, rather above the middle size; their costume is that of the Greek Islanders; it consists of an embroidered jacket, large breeches of blue cloth, and the head is covered with a red scull cap. They wear mustachios, and are generally armed with a musket, a pair of pistols, a dagger, and a sabre.

The women of Parga are generally handsome; their dress is a jacket of cloth or silk, embroidered, or trimmed with gold, with a long plaited petticoat. The hair is intertwined with a double cord of red silk, and gracefully fastened up behind. When they appear in public, they cover the head with a coloured handkerchief, which conceals the antique elegance of this coeffure.

The Parguinotes differ materially from their neighbours, the Albanians, in language, costume, and usages, and this difference may be ascribed to their connexions with the Venetians, and with the Islanders; but with more probability, to their origin. They are hospitable; and one of the reasons for which Ali Pasha hates them, and wishes to possess their country, is, that it has ever

afforded an asylum to the victims of his tyranny. Many examples might be adduced of their hospitality. The protection, which they afforded to the unhappy Suliotes, who had escaped the sword of Ali Pasha, would alone establish their reputation for this virtue.

The principal occupations of the inhabitants of Parga are agriculture and navigation. They cultivate the vine on the high hills, and make a tolerably good wine, a part of which they export to the neighbouring isles, to which they also send fruits of different kinds. The corn and maize which they reap are scarcely half sufficient for their consumption; they also cultivate flax for their own use, and tobacco which they manufacture and export. This tobacco is much esteemed in the neighbouring countries. The most lucrative branch of the commerce of this little state consists in oil, oranges, citrons, and cedrats. These articles are transported to Paramithia, and Joannina, and are mostly sold to the subjects of Ali Pasha. The cedrats are to be excepted, a fruit which succeeds better, and is cultivated in greater abundance at Parga, than any where else, and which is exported in small Parguinote vessels to Trieste. The cedrats are gathered green, before they have acquired the size of a citron, and are in this state packed with great care. They are consumed by the Jews, whose ritual requires them to be used in religious ceremonies at a certain period of the year. If the Parguinotes do not obtain a suitable price for their cedrats at Trieste, they take them into Poland, where they dispose of them to advantage.

The little river, and the rivulets, which traverse the territory of Parga, give motion to a dozen of mills, which grind the grain not only of the inhabitants, but of the Paxinotes who resort to them daily. At Paxo there are only some windmills which are of little use in an island, subject to long and frequent calms. Indeed Paxo is so destitute of springs, that during the summer months, it depends in a great measure on Parga, for the supply of water.

Many of the Parguinotes migrate to Italy, and esta-

blish themselves as coffee-house keepers, or as waiters in coffee-houses. They are to be met with at various places, particularly at Ancona, Rome, Venice, and Trieste. After having effected some savings they return, and settle in their native country.

They addict themselves very little to fishing, which is not very productive on their coast. The greater part of the fish, which they consume, is imported from the lake or bay of Phanari, a harbour for small vessels, situated at the mouth of the Acheron.

The Parguinotes profess the Greek religion, under the direction of a Proto-Papa. In the time of the Venetians the church belonged to the diocese of Paramithia in Albania, the bishop of which made a yearly visitation to this place. Paramithia being now under the yoke of Ali Pasha, the Parguinotes no longer acknowledge the spiritual authority of that prelate.

The foreign garrisons which have occupied Parga at different periods, have had little influence on the manners of the inhabitants. They are attached to their ancient usages. Their mode of life is simple; their women are chaste, though they enjoy the greatest degree of social freedom.

Among their usages there is one which deserves particular mention. When a young man has paid his addresses to a female, and their respective families have agreed on the preliminary arrangements for their union, the destined bride is introduced into the paternal home of her lover. Every thing is done to render her abode agreeable, and on her part she takes the greatest pains to conciliate the good will of the family, to which she is about to belong. But the marriage is not immediately concluded, and it is only at the expiration of a year, that the union of the betrothed is irrevocably ratified by the seal of religion. In the interval their mutual intimacy and confidence become strengthened, and they enjoy under the same roof, that liberty without which it would be difficult to know and appreciate each other. If, before the expiration of a year, one of the parties alleges well founded reasons for breaking off the ar-

rangements, a representation is made by the family of the complainant to the other family, who generally raise objections and difficulties; the affair is laid before the Proto-Papa, or chief of the clergy, who by the aid of arbitrators, commonly taken from both families, decides definitively; audience is given to both parties, and to their witnesses. Recourse is frequently had to matrons, and if after due deliberation on the arguments adduced on either side, the physical or moral incompatibility on which the appeal is made, be clearly proved, the whole affair is placed in *statu quo*, and the young female is taken home to her parents. Separations of this kind are however rare, and are not allowed except on very strong grounds. They commonly attach a certain kind of opprobrium to one or other of the parties, until a more auspicious trial has restored him or her to estimation and respect. It often happens that individuals thus separated, respectively make a more judicious choice, sanctioned by love and finally crowned by hymen. If, at the end of the probationary year, the affianced persons suit each other, and the indication of a progeny announce their accordance, the nuptials then take place, and the union is consecrated in the church with all due solemnity.

The wives and daughters of the principal inhabitants resort daily to procure water for domestic use, to a fountain (St. Trifon), about a mile from the town. They regard this exercise as a recreation, and it would be difficult to make them renounce so favourite a custom. Few sights can be more picturesque than these groupes of women among groves of olive, and orange trees, bearing vases of elegant form on their heads.

The Parguinotes are of a gay disposition; their marriages, baptisms, and in general all festive occasions, are accompanied with dances. They practise the Romaic or circular dance, common to all Greece.

In comparing the Parguinotes with the most industrious and laborious nations of the north, they would not be distinguished for those qualities; but considered with respect to their neighbours, and to their fertile soil, and

mild climate, they may be pronounced an industrious people. To be convinced of this we have only to view the prosperity and smiling aspect of this little country, and to observe that by which it is surrounded. Beyond the boundaries of the territory of Parga, every thing bespeaks desolation and tyranny. The eye discovers nothing but waste lands, abandoned to some scattered flocks, of which the shepherds are wretched slaves. Ruined and deserted dwellings announce to the traveller, that this country ere it belonged to the Pasha of Joannina, was less unhappy.

Within these few years the inhabitants of that region have been torn from the land of their birth and transported to remote countries, without succour, without means of subsistence, and a great proportion of them have been already destroyed by sickness, want, and despair.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF

Parga,

FROM 1400 TO 1814.

At an epoch anterior to 1400, the chief place of the country of the Parguinotes was situated beyond the limits of the actual territory of Parga, upon the mountain which overlooks this small country, at the spot now called Paleo-Parga, which still exhibits the ruins of a church and of some dwellings.

The anarchy and disorder which prepared the fall of the lower empire, induced the Parguinotes to fix their abode in a place less exposed to the incursions and insults of their neighbours; they abandoned their habitations, and availing themselves of the advantages offered by nature, built a new city on the rock, where the fortress of Parga now stands, from whence they might fearlessly contemplate the efforts of their enemies.

There is some tincture of superstition in the origin and early history of almost all nations. The following is the traditionary account of this change of abode.

A shepherd, while in search of a stray sheep, found in a cavern of the rock, on which Parga is now situated, an image of the Virgin; he informed his countrymen of it, and the image was transported with great devotion to the church of Paleo-Parga. After some days it returned invisibly to the place where it had been found, and the Parguinotes, convinced that this miracle was a sign of the divine will, constructed a church on the spot, around which they built their habitations.

The image of the Virgin is still there, and is in high veneration.

In 1401, the Parguinotes invoked the protection of the Republic of Venice, already in possession of the Ionian Isles, and extending her prosperity and power throughout the whole Levant; this protection was granted, and their fidelity and good conduct fully merited the privileges which they successively obtained after 1447, and which they preserved until the fall of that Republic.

In 1500, Parga was taken and burnt by the Turks, who afterwards abandoned it; the Parguinotes rebuilt it, and the Venetians fortified it in 1571. In the following century the inhabitants of the neighbouring territories solicited the protection of the Venetian Republic against the persecutions of the Turks; and several villages were successively attached to the jurisdiction of Parga*; but at length the Pasha of Albania taking advantage of the weakness of the Venetian republic, which was verging towards its fall, as well as of the revolutions which were taking place in Europe, and of the indifference of the European powers who succeeded the republic of Venice, gradually took possession of those villages, destroyed them, and dispersed their inhabitants.

A nobleman of Corfu, under the title of Governor, presided at Parga for the Venetians; but the Parguinotes had a council which appointed the magistrates; they enjoyed among other privileges a total exemption from taxes, capitations, customs of import and export, together with the liberty of cultivating and manufacturing tobacco. Parguinotes, trading with the other possessions of the republic, were subjected to only one-half of the duties established in those places.

The garrison of the fortress consisted of a company of Italian or Sclavonian troops, entirely dependent on the orders of the Governor.

All the Parguinotes were soldiers, but were not all enrolled like the Cernide or Militia of the Isles. They

* Aja, Sentezza; Livadan, Zerno, Dobra, Guiria, Ceflishé, &c.

were almost always engaged in petty warfare with their neighbours, whose irruptions they had to repel; but in these operations the garrison never participated.

The Parguinotes have frequently given severe lessons to governors guilty of malversations; they held them under arrest until justice was obtained from Corfu, the residence of the Governor-General of the Venetian possessions in the Ionian Islands.

In the wars which Venice maintained against the Turks, during the last two centuries, Parga frequently suffered; but the inhabitants always found means to recover their liberty. After the fall of this ancient republic, in 1797, Parga experienced the fate of the Ionian Isles, and was occupied by the French troops, in conformity to the treaty of Campo Formio.

The invasion of Egypt by Buonaparte, having induced the Ottoman Porte to declare war against France, the Vizir Ali, Pasha of Albania, prepared to possess himself of the places formerly held by Venice on the continent. In 1798, he attacked and took Prevesa, slaughtering a part of the inhabitants in cold blood. In the hope that this example would intimidate the Parguinotes, he wrote several letters to urge them to make away with the French garrison, and submit themselves to him.*

They formally refused, and acquainted the French with their determination; but the latter, fearful of being attacked at once by the Turks and Russians, retired to Corfu. The Russians, who had just arrived at Zante, assured the Parguinotes of their protection.

The Russians and Turks having united, and driven the French from the Isles, a treaty was concluded in 1800 between those two powers, by which these Isles were erected into a separate state under the protection of Turkey and Russia, and constituted the republic of the Seven Isles†.

By the same treaty, the Venetian possessions on the continent of European Turkey were ceded to the Turks,

* See Appendix, N° 1.
† Appendix, N° 2.

on the following conditions:—That the inhabitants should retain the free and public exercise of their religion; that they should not be subjected to any other tribute, than that which they paid to the Venetians; that they should continue to be governed by their own laws and usages; and that no Mahometan should acquire property or settle among them.

In consequence of this treaty, Bucintro, Prevesa, and Vonitza, on the coast of Albania, were occupied by the Ottoman Porte; but the inhabitants of those towns did not long enjoy their privileges. The Parguinotes alone refused to submit, and held out for six months, without any other ægis than their arms; but being menaced by Ali Pasha, they sent a deputy to Constantinople to demand the interference of the Porte; and by means of the minister of the republic of the Seven Isles at the Divan, they procured a Bey to be sent as a safeguard. They remained in this state until 1806, in the peaceful enjoyment of their independence, with only a single Turk in their fortress.

War having broken out in that year between Russia and the Porte, Ali Pasha, under the pretext of preventing the Russians from becoming masters of Prevesa, took possession of it in the name of the Porte, as well as of Bucintro and Vonitza; but an arbitrary government was there substituted for that which had been guaranteed by the Porte. The property of the inhabitants of those towns was confiscated and given to Turks; the lives of the citizens were no more respected than their property; new taxes were imposed; in short *the treaty of* 1800 *was violated in all its parts.* The Parguinotes, fearing that this would be the fate of their own country, solicited and obtained the protection of the Russian admiral, commanding on that station, who sent them a garrison.

In virtue of the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807, by which the Ionian Isles were ceded to France, they were evacuated by the Russian troops.

The ambitious views of Bonaparte towards the east, had rendered it a matter of importance for him to entertain friendly relations with Ali Pasha, who, he con-

sidered, might hereafter be instrumental in the fulfilment of his projects. The French Governor-General at Corfu (Cæsar Berthier), received in consequence orders to maintain a good understanding with the Pasha, and even to make concessions, if required, in order to attain that object.

Ali, who did not lose sight of Parga, deemed this a favourable moment for making himself master of it. He sent a deputy to General Berthier, to claim that fortress in the name of the Porte, according to the tenor of the treaty of 1800. The general thus taken by surprise, was on the point of acceding to this positive demand, when the primats of Parga, apprized of what was in preparation, repaired to Corfu, to implore his protection. After having taken cognizance of the facts, he absolutely refused to accede to the demands of Ali Pasha, and sent a garrison to Parga*. Bonaparte approved the conduct of his general.

The French continued to maintain a garrison of about 300 men at Parga. In 1814, the reverses which they every where experienced, revived in Ali Pasha the projects, which he had conceived, for rendering himself master of a place which he had so long coveted. For this purpose he caused his troops to advance towards that small territory, and sent a demand to the French Governor, General Donzelot, at Corfu, for the cession of the village of Aja, situated on the frontier, which was a dependency on Parga. On the general's refusal he caused the village to be instantly occupied, without any provocation or declaration of war. The Bey, who commanded, was a nephew of the Pasha, and had orders at the same time to attempt to take possession of Parga; he accordingly invaded its territory, but the Parguinotes, who, as the garrison had retired into the fortress, were left to themselves, fought desperately in their own defence and repulsed the Turks. The Bey fell in this action, with a great number of his men. Ali ordered his relative to be buried on the

* See Appendix, No. 3.

frontier, and caused a mausoleum to be erected within view of the fortress of Parga, where it remains as a warning to the Parguinotes of what they are to expect from his vengeance.

The critical situation in which the French were then placed, prevented General Donzelot from protesting against this act of violence, on the part of a power at peace with France; and the English, who succeeded them, did not deem this a favourable moment for entering into discussions with Ali Pasha, who, profiting by this circumstance, hastened to construct the fort of Aja, situated near the immediate frontier on a commanding hill.

Some of the inhabitants of Aja perished in action; others were taken and dragged like slaves into the interior of the country; several remained at Parga, determined to share the fate of their faithful friends; but the greater number embarked for the nearest Ionian Isles, to seek an asylum there. The cruel Pasha had sent armed vessels to prevent their passage, and many of these unfortunate men were massacred or sunk. Their possessions were given to some Turks, who now hold them. These lands, which formerly bore the aspect of culture and fertility, are at present overgrown with briars and brushwood.

When the Parguinotes saw that they could place no reliance on the protection of France, they, a few days after the capture of Aja, sent a deputation to the commandant of the English troops, Captain Garland, who had recently occupied the Isle of Paxo, to ask the assistance of England, stating that they had intercepted a correspondence between Ali Pasha and the commandant of the French garrison of Parga, in which the Pasha promised him a considerable sum, and great advantages in his service, if he would favour his views against Parga. This officer was an Arab, Colonel of the Chasseurs d'Orient.

The English commandant at Paxo reported this application to Lieutenant-General Campbell, the king's commissioner, who commanded the British forces in the

Ionian Isles. General Campbell lost no time in sending a detachment from Zante, under the orders of a superior officer, to Paxo, that they might be at hand to afford succour to those brave men in case of necessity.*

Two English frigates, the Bacchante, Captain Hoste, and the Havannah, Captain Black, arrived at Paxo, at the same time with the detachment; but the senior officer, Captain Hoste, not feeling sufficiently authorized to attack Parga, the deputies were promised that if the Parguinotes would themselves take possession of the citadel and hoist the British flag, the English forces would come to their support, and they should be considered under the protection of Great Britain, and follow the fate of the Ionian Islands; but as a pledge that they were sincere, and that their invitation was not a snare concerted with the French garrison, a declaration in writing, signed by the principal inhabitants, manifesting their real intentions, was required from them.

Upon these arrangements the deputies having returned to Parga, sent to Paxo the declaration required, dated the 17th of March, in which they expressed their acquiescence with the conditions, and organized a plot for making themselves masters of the French garrison†. They found means to introduce into the citadel an English flag, which had been furnished by one of the frigates. A female (the widow Turcojanni) concealed it under her dress, and entered the fortress without exciting suspicion. A signal being given, a party of armed inhabitants rushed on the sentinel at the gate and hoisted the British flag. The rest of the garrison being surprised in their different quarters, were obliged to surrender; some lives were lost in the conflict.

As soon as the flag was seen by the two frigates, which were cruising at some distance, a detachment of English troops, under the command of Sir Charles

* Major the Honourable Sir Charles Gordon, who was accompanied by Mr. George Foresti, then His Majesty's resident at the court of Ali Pasha, and Captain Angelo, A.D.C. to General Campbell.

† See Appendix, No. 4.

Gordon, landed and took possession of the fortress on the 22d of March, 1814. A species of capitulation was granted to the garrison, in pursuance of which they were sent to Corfu.

On the 29th the Parguinotes sent a deputation to Lieut.-General Campbell at Zante, to thank him for his interference on their behalf, to express their devotedness to the British government, and to solicit from His Majesty the formal ratification of the union of Parga, with the Ionian Isles, which had always subsisted. They returned home with the most satisfactory answer from that officer.

AFFAIRS OF PARGA,

SINCE MARCH 1814.

FROM March 1814, until March 1817, the fortress of Parga was occupied by a small detachment of English troops.* During this time the powerful protection of England, which was then considered permanent, joined to the advantage of navigating under British colours, had strongly attached the Parguinotes to their new friends, and the prosperity of this little state became daily more manifest. Rapid progress was made in agricultural pursuits, and the extension of commerce afforded occupation to a greater number of hands.

Notwithstanding the protection granted to Parga by Great Britain, Ali Pasha had not lost sight of his pretensions to this small territory, pretensions which under preceding governments had been rejected. By his intrigues and his influence with the divan, he succeeded in reviving his claim, and in obtaining a stipulation, that Parga should be ceded to him, as a consideration for the accession of the Porte to the convention of Paris, which placed the Ionian Islands under the protection of England.† For this purpose an agreement was made with the minister of His Britannic Majesty, at Constantinople, that a commissioner from the Porte should repair to Joannina, to treat with a commissioner, who was to be sent thither by General Maitland, Commandant-in-Chief of the English forces in the Ionian Isles, and in the Mediterranean.

Ali Pasha having thus far matured his designs, sent

* See Appendix, No. 5.
† See Appendix, No. 6.

a deputy to Corfu, who landed there on the 16th of March, to inform the general that the Ottoman commissioner had arrived at Joannina. After an interview with the deputy, General Maitland found it necessary to reinforce the garrison of Parga, (where since 1814, there had only been a lieutenant and thirty men), before the Pasha could be informed of it, and thus to prevent any attempt on his part, to surprise the fortress before all the agreements were definitively settled. With this view the deputy was detained at Corfu, under different pretexts, until the reinforcement had arrived at its destination. Lieut. Col. de Bosset was sent thither, with three hundred infantry, and in the greatest secrecy. The departure of this reinforcement was likewise accelerated, in consequence of an apprehension which Sir Thomas Maitland entertained, that the feelings of desperation, which were likely to be excited among the inhabitants of Parga, by the intelligence of this cession, might rouse them to an insurrection against the small garrison which occupied the place. The detachment arrived and landed at Parga on the night of the 18th—19th March 1817.*

The officer in command of the detachment was also instructed to assume that of the place, and to apprise the inhabitants of the intended cession of their country to the Porte.† The intelligence that such an event was probable, filled them with consternation and despair, and the strongest explanations and assurances were necessary to restore their confidence;‡ but though that officer fully succeeded in convincing them, that England could have no imaginable motive for sacrificing them, their experience of the policy, and craft of the Pasha, rendered them painfully anxious respecting his manœuvres, and the results of this transaction.

* See Appendix, No. 7.

† This officer earnestly solicited written instructions from General Maitland, who embarked with the detachment, but did not land; and though such instructions were promised, he could not obtain them, and had to execute this delicate commission on verbal orders alone.

‡ See Appendix, Nos. 8 and 9.

Being unable to believe, that this measure was conformable to the intentions of the Government which had granted them protection, they prepared to claim the interference of Sir Thomas Maitland, in order to avert, if possible, the misfortune, with which, they conceived that they were menaced. The commandant informed his Excellency of their intention, and of their wish that the views of the British Government should be made known by a proclamation; but the answer was, that being perfectly aware that his Majesty's Government had ceded Parga to the Porte, it was impossible to admit of any memorial upon the subject, which must be in itself futile. In consequence, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset dissuaded them from their proposed procedure; assuring them, that the British Government having the most paternal intentions with regard to them, they ought to place their full reliance on its dispositions; and that no measures would be neglected to protect them, and mitigate their lot. In the answer already cited, Sir Thomas Maitland added, that his Majesty's dispatches to him upon that subject having miscarried, it was not in his power to quiet the minds of the people of Parga, by a proclamation, relative to what was likely to take place; but that all the persons in Parga might be assured in his name, that until the property of those, who might wish to emigrate, should be paid for, and themselves transported to the Ionian Islands, no cession should take place. At the same time it was his Excellency's direction to the Commandant of Parga, to impress upon the minds of the inhabitants in the deepest manner, that if they should presume by violence or bloodshed, to take the smallest relief into their own hands, their fate must be left to themselves, and that his Excellency should consider His Majesty's Government as perfectly exonerated from the necessity then existing of interfering in their favour, not only for their advantage, but for the honour and character of the British Government.

This state of things, however, tended to produce general discouragement. Landholders would no longer

incur expenses in cultivating ground, of which they were not certain of gathering the produce. Every one sought to realize, and to conceal, the money which belonged to him; all commercial undertakings were suspended; and in a short time, that class of persons, who depend for subsistence on the passing day, and those who relied on the future products of their property, were reduced to the greatest distress. Provisions were exhausted; and, as no one was willing to raise capital, or separate himself from his family, in such critical circumstances, the means of subsistence were in a little time so diminished, as to threaten an absolute famine.

The Pasha of Joannina, informed of what was passing at Parga, prohibited the exportation of all kinds of provisions from his states; and though the boats of Cephalonia and Zante, laden with grain, were allowed by the Turkish authorities to proceed homeward from Prevesa, those of Parga were obliged to discharge their cargoes, and return empty.

In order to afford relief to the poor, the head of the church, and all public functionaries of that little community, renounced the emoluments of their places*; and on the invitation of the Commandant, the more opulent among the inhabitants collected a fund for the purchase of grain at Corfu, and another for the relief of the lower classes.

In consequence of intelligence respecting certain measures that were in agitation†, the Commandant applied for, and received, further instructions from Sir Thomas Maitland.

Seeing that the garrison was well disposed towards them, the whole population, men, women, and children, zealously co-operated in repairing the fortifications, which were dilapidated; and in ten days, twenty pieces of ordnance were mounted in battery, on new carriages; part of which they themselves constructed.

The basis of the pending treaty for the cession of

* See Appendix, No. 10.
† See Appendix, No. 11.

Parga, was, that the property of those inhabitants, who might choose to continue under British protection, and to leave their country, should undergo a valuation, and be paid for by the Vizir, who entered without scruple into these arrangements, in order to commence an affair, to which he attached the greatest importance, and which he hoped to conclude in his usual manner, without fulfilling the conditions.

It was evident that the inhabitants of Parga, persecuted by the Pasha, and being the only people who had successfully resisted him, would be unwilling to expose themselves to his vengeance and cruelty, by remaining under his dominion, when they had the option of being indemnified for their property, and of withdrawing under British protection. The dreadful fate of all their neighbours had opened their eyes *.

The policy of Ali, fertile in expedients, might devise some pretext or other, for suddenly seizing the territory of Parga; and he might, under the most ardent professions of friendship for England, disavow the conduct of his officers, whom, if need were, he might even sacrifice, for the sake of appearances. Thus he might, finally, retain possession of the territory of Parga, without paying to the inhabitants the value of their lands. The fate of the village of Aja, sufficiently justified this conjecture.

Meantime Sir Thomas Maitland had sent Mr. J. Cartwright to Ioannina, in the quality of British commissioner, to treat with Hamed Bey, the Ottoman commissioner, who was, in fact, only a passive agent of Ali Pasha †.

Mr. Cartwright was accompanied by Mr. Parish, as

* See Appendix, No. 12.

† Mr. John Cartwright, appointed by Sir T. Maitland to be British Commissioner for the cession of Parga, had been a merchant at Constantinople, where he had resided for nearly twenty years. Not having been successful in his affairs, he solicited and obtained the appointment of agent to the Levant Company at Patras, designated by courtesy the British consul, a very lucrative situation, from the fees which it yields, and the facilities it offers for trading in currants, which grow in great abundance in that part of the Morea.

commissary, to receive payment for the lands of those Parguinotes who were disposed to emigrate; but they, who best knew Ali Pasha, were convinced that he would not easily consent to part with so considerable a sum from his coffers.

The British commissioner, from the moment of his arrival, was treated by Ali Pasha with the most alluring attention, and marked distinction; and at the same time, care was taken to intercept his correspondence with Corfu and Parga. Some letters, however, either escaped the vigilance of the Vizir, or were allowed by him to pass to their destination *.

After a residence of two months at Ioannina, the two commissioners signed a secret convention, by which they were both to repair to Parga, to ascertain "with *zeal and activity*," those of the inhabitants who wished to quit the country after the cession, and to value their property "in a *prompt and equitable manner* †." The crafty Pasha had other views. While he amused the British commissioner at Ioannina, he endeavoured by all the means, which perfidy and corruption could suggest, to divide the Parguinotes, and excite them to revolt against the English Government and the garrison, with the intention of thus withdrawing the British protection from them. Several individuals banished from Parga, at different periods, for murder and other crimes, were sent by him to the frontier, to fan the flame which he sought to kindle; and he strengthened his forces in the vicinity.

The garrison of the fort of Aja, which had been lately built, was reinforced, and ammunition was secretly introduced into it by night. His emissaries insinuated themselves into Parga to create disorder; they attempted to poison the water and bread destined for the inhabitants of the garrison‡; but by great exertion, the Com-

* See Appendix, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

† See Appendix, No. 19.

‡ Anastasi Psico, the Albanian, who made that attempt, on being discovered, fled to the fortress of Aja, where he was well received by the governor, who allowed him rations. A Turk,

mandant of Parga frustrated their projects, and he succeeded in maintaining confidence and union among the Parguinotes, without which they might have been entangled in the snares laid against their very existence, and against the honor of England *.

Sir Thomas Maitland was regularly informed of what was passing; but business, or other motives, having called him to a distance from the Ionian Isles at this moment, the convention concluded at Ioannina, was not known at Corfu until after his departure, when the Ottoman commissioner, with a numerous retinue, and the British commissioner, appeared on the frontier, in virtue of the convention, which they had just signed at Ioannina, to enter the territory and fortress of Parga.

The Commandant, whose orders were decidedly prohibitory to the admission of the Ottoman commissioner into Parga, and who, foreseeing that the convention of Ioannina was a subterfuge of which the Pasha wished to avail himself, for the accomplishment of his projects, and to compromise the honour and good faith of England, formally refused to admit Hamed Bey, and sent an express to Corfu, with a representation of the state of affairs, and a request for orders, as well as for a proclamation that might at length make known to the Parguinotes, by a public document, the intentions of the British Government with respect to them†. Sir Thomas Maitland had gone to Malta a few days before; and the answer of Colonel the Honourable Patrick Stuart, who commanded in his absence, was—to admit the Commissioners, as Sir Thomas Maitland had consented that the British and Ottoman Commissioners should proceed to Parga, as soon as the

who, on a visit to the Governor, expressed to him some astonishment at his admitting those who wished to poison the inhabitants of Parga, received for answer, "Where would you have the monks go, if not "to their monastery?"

* See Appendix, No. 20.

† See Appendix, Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.

preliminary convention should be signed; and a proclamation was at the same time transmitted*.

The Pasha, finding his covert stratagems unsuccessful, attempted openly to produce a focus of discord, by means of a convention, which was to create among the people a suspicion of connivance on the part of England and her agents. Conceiving that the mission would be admitted into Parga without obstruction or delay, he had ordered, that it should be followed at the distance of half a day's journey by 250 men, (50 of whom were cavalry) who were to arrive at the moment that should have been fixed for the entry of the Commissioners, in whose suite they were to introduce themselves into the territory of Parga†. The Pasha was well aware, that the inhabitants, driven to desperation, and believing themselves betrayed, would oppose his troops by force, and thus afford him a pretext for occupying a country to which the treaty, just concluded, seemed to confer on him certain rights.

An enterprise of this kind would not have placed the fortress itself in the hands of Ali Pasha; but in order to protect it, the garrison must remain within its walls, and, therefore, be unable to march to a distance, for the purpose of repulsing his troops, who might enter the country on every side: and so long as the fortress was not attacked, the Commandant could not have felt justified in commencing hostilities against forces that entered amicably into a territory which was to be ceded. Yet, had the views of the Pasha been realized, he would thus have shewn that the British protection was merely nominal, and utterly inadequate to the defence of the inhabitants and their property.

It is to be observed, that the constant animosity and well-grounded mistrust of the Parguinotes against the Turks, rendered the introduction of a turban into Parga, an occasion of ferment, and an event almost unprecedented.

* See Appendix, Nos. 26 and 27.

† See Appendix, Nos. 28 and 29.

The news of the approach of this retinue, composed of armed Turks, and the most active agents of the Pasha's perfidy, occasioned a general feeling of indignation, which was the more natural, because some of the most notorious of those persons who had been banished from Parga, formed part of this mission.

The principal inhabitants immediately (28th of May) presented to the Commandant a remonstrance against the admission of this party of Turks and banished men into their territory, whose only object they deemed to be that of disturbing their tranquillity, and effecting their ruin. It referred to the proclamation of the same day, which announced only two Commissioners. The memorialists declared, that if their supplication was not attended to, they could not hold themselves answerable for the consequences, and for the maintenance of good order, for which they had been rendered responsible, on pain of losing the protection of Great Britain.

Although the Commandant avoided receiving and transmitting this remonstrance, he endeavoured to tranquillize them; but they sent three deputies, who laid their appeal before Colonel Stuart, the representative of Sir Thomas Maitland, at Corfu*.

This officer being unable to take any thing upon himself, merely transmitted the remonstrance to the General at Malta; but he granted to the applicants a loan of grain, for the support of the poor†.

During this time, the commissioners were at Margariti, a large village, five miles from Parga.

The plague was now raging in several parts of the States of Ali Pasha, which rendered the usual precautions requisite; and as no preparation had been made for the reception of the two Commissioners, and their numerous suite, a fresh correspondence with head-quarters became indispensable, before they could be admitted.

This correspondence lasted twelve days, and in that interval, the commandant was occupied in causing

* See Appendix, Nos. 30 and 31.

† See Appendix, No. 35.

accommodations to be prepared; in tranquillizing the apprehensions of the inhabitants; and in taking all possible precautions to prevent acts of violence between them and the Turks, which would undoubtedly, have been construed by Ali Pasha, into pretexts for resorting to force, and for abandoning his engagements.

As the convention of Ioannina was defective in those provisions, which should have been suggested, by experience of the policy of Ali Pasha, and a consideration of the local circumstances of Parga, and its inhabitants, Lieut.-Col. de Bosset drew up several articles, which were approved by Sir Thomas Maitland's representative at Corfu, and which were communicated to Hamed Bey, by Mr. Cartwright, as the conditions on which the Commandant of Parga was authorized to admit him into the territory *. These articles prescribed, that the number of persons in the suite of the Turkish Commissioner, should be restricted to thirty-six, and that the persons banished from Parga, should be excluded. They also contained regulations of quarantine, and precautions of health, and established the mode of communication with the Ottoman territory, subjecting the mission to the institutions of the civil police, existing in the country.

In consequence of authorization to that effect, it was also represented to Hamed Bey, that it was not fitting for the Pasha to have bodies of armed men in the vicinity, during the residence of the Commissioners in the country, and, that although the convention of Ioannina did not assign a fixed period for the duration of their stay at Parga, it was evident, that the object of their mission might be terminated in less than sixty days, and that it was understood, that, after this period, the Commissioners should retire, until the sums due to the inhabitants were paid, and the cession effected †.

Hamed Bey refused to give an official acknowledgment of any other articles than those, which were signed

* See Appendix, N°. 32, 33, 34.

† It will no doubt be seen, that this oversight in the convention of Ioannina, and the disregard of the subsequent representations made on the subject, are the principal cause of the difficulties, in which this transaction is still involved.

at Ioannina. Yet the orders transmitted from Corfu, to the Commandant at Parga, were to admit Hamed Bey, after having caused the above communications to be made to him. In consequence, the Ottoman Commissioner was admitted with his suite on the 4th June, with all the honours due to his rank, and lodged in a convent, beyond the precincts of the town, where he remained ten days in quarantine *. The British Commissioner had entered on the preceding day.

As soon as Ali Pasha, who was in daily correspondence with Hamed Bey, was informed of the delay, which the Ottoman mission experienced, and of the frustration of his plan for the surprise of Parga, the 250 men, who had remained behind, were immediately dispersed.

The person who really directed the affair of this mission, was one Manthò, a secretary of Ali Pasha †; and all the effective part of the Ottoman mission was composed of the agents of Ali, the principal of whom, after Manthò, was another Greek, named A. Changery ‡, attached to Hamed Bey as dragoman.

* See Appendix, N°. 36. 38, and 39.

† Manthò, a Greek, a private and confidential secretary of Ali Pasha, is a man of talent and cunning, employed in those negociations, to which Ali attaches the greatest importance. Having been concerned in most of the intrigues, which preceded the ruin of the countries and towns, which the Pasha has subjected to his dominion, during the last twenty years, his name is well known in those countries, and produces in them mistrust and alarm.

‡ A. Changery, the son of a Greek prince of Wallachia, who through his ambition, forfeited his life and property, had been employed at Constantinople, in the department of foreign affairs. He speaks several European languages with facility, especially the French. By his varied intercourse with persons attached to different missions, he has acquired a certain ease, and a proficiency in European manners, which, under the oriental costume, with the long beard, and the usages of his country, are truly surprizing. Having, as it is said, been guilty of malversation, he took refuge from prosecution at Ioannina, at the period when the cession of Parga was in agitation. Changery had been attached by the Porte to General Sebastiani, when the English fleet appeared before Constantinople in 1806; and he was one of the agents sent to Admiral Duckworth, on pretence of treating with him, and of thus amusing him, until the military preparations in the Dardanelles, against the English forces, were completed. Ali, con-

The inhabitants of Parga took the earliest opportunity of offering their respects to the British commissioner; but notwithstanding his endeavours to persuade them, they absolutely refused to pay the same compliment to the Ottoman commissioner, declaring that they were under British protection, and that they acknowledged no duties except towards that government, under which they were determined to live and die*.

In order to render themselves popular, the Turks were disposed to pay largely for whatever they wished to purchase; but whenever they entered a shop the proprietors instantly retired. It was only by authoritative measures that they could be induced to sell any thing to the individuals composing the Ottoman mission; nothing could urge the Parguinotes to have any other dealings or connexions with them.

According to the spirit of the convention of Ioannina, and the intention verbally promulgated by the two commissioners, before they entered the territory of Parga, the first act prescribed to them was to make known, by proclamations, the objects and end of their coming; yet nearly a month elapsed ere they made any declaration on this subject, or instituted any measure for the valuation of property†.

The Commandant of Parga, who was responsible for the maintenance of tranquillity and good order, and who had hitherto succeeded in preserving the confidence of the inhabitants, deemed it of the highest importance to divest them of every motive for crediting the insinuations of the Pasha's agents against the good faith and honour of the British authorities, and to frus-

ceiving that this man might be of use in the pending negociations, charged him together with Seid Mehemet Effendi, to do the honours of Ioannina to the British Commissioner, and appointed him jointly with Mantho, to accompany the Ottoman Commissioner to Parga, under a promise of giving him the command of that place, if his projects succeeded. A letter written in French by him, and which will be found transcribed in the Appendix, (N° 37.) will give a tolerably good idea of this man.

* See Appendix, N°. 41.

† See Appendix, N°. 42.

trate their intrigues*. He made certain representations in consequence, and it was not without repeated solicitations, on his part, that each of the commissioners issued a proclamation†.

These proclamations stated that, in consequence of the cession of Parga to the Porte, by England, the commissioners were come to ascertain and appreciate the property of those who did not choose to remain in their country, in order that the value might be paid to them. The Ottoman commissioner promised protection and security to those who should remain; but his proclamation was published without signature; and the solicitations of the British authorities could not prevail on Hamed Bey to affix his name and seal to a document which, according to the usages of his country, was of no force without that formality. This fresh instance of bad faith justified and augmented the mistrust of the Parguinotes.

The members of the Ottoman mission, from the moment of their entrance into the territory of Parga, had employed promises, threats, and all imaginable means to engage the inhabitants to remain in their country, the Pasha doubtless thinking it a more simple course to cut off the heads of the landholders than to pay them the value of their property. But the Parguinotes, who remembered his perfidy and cruelty to the inhabitants of Prevesa, Suli, Vassiliona Navitza, Gardiki, and of other neighbouring places, were proof against seduction‡.

One of the main arguments of the Pasha's agents was to persuade them that England, exhausted by a long war, during which she had subsidized most of the armies of Europe, was now in a state of great financial embarrassment; that the powers having, consequently, nothing more to expect from her, she had lost her influence; and that to remedy the scarcity of money which she experienced, she must have recourse to expedients; that the cession of Parga was a speculation of this kind; that the Pasha was to give one million two hundred

* See Appendix, Nos. 43 & 44.
† See Appendix, Nos. 45 & 46.
‡ See Appendix, N°. 12.

thousand Turkish piasters (about sixty thousand pounds sterling) to England and her agents for this cession; but that the inhabitants were not to expect any thing from her, and that the protection which England offered them was only a preconcerted formality, which would be ineffectual; and moreover, that since they were betrayed by England, their best course would be to throw themselves into the arms of the Pasha. His agents also stated, that the Pasha, knowing how partial the Franks were to orders and ribbons, had obtained some from the Sultan, which he well knew how to distribute. Such reasonings, however absurd in the judgment of well-informed men, might have had some influence on simple people, who were ignorant of the affairs of Europe; but the Parguinotes listened to them with disdain.

In consequence of the proclamations, all the inhabitants of Parga were called one by one, with the greatest formality, before the two commissioners; and all, without exception, declared, that rather than submit to the Ottoman authority they would for ever abandon their country, were they even to lose all they possessed; and that in quitting the land of their birth, they would disinter and carry away the bones of their forefathers, that they might not have to reproach themselves with having left those sacred relics to the most cruel enemies of their race.

One of them, named Gianachi Zulla, who was deaf and dumb, being interrogated in his turn on the course which he proposed to take, and having ascertained what was signified to him, indignantly turned to the Turkish commissioner, and gave him to understand, by the most energetic and unequivocal gestures, that he would never remain under the dominion of the Pasha, who only sought to retain them, in order to cut their throats; then pointing to the British flag, which was floating on the citadel, he vehemently testified that violence alone could withdraw them from the protection which they were now enjoying.

According to the contents of the proclamations of the two commissioners, it was to be expected that the

valuation of the property would be entered upon without delay; but such, however, was not the wish of the Pasha. He sought to gain time, and hoped that some events would occur, of which he could take advantage.

This valuation might have been the more easily performed, as Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, having foreseen difficulties on this point, had undertaken the operation, apprizing General Maitland of his proceedings. All the possessions had been ascertained, classed, and registered, with the greatest care. Every thing being thus prepared, the business might have been completed in a few days. The commissioners being particularly charged with this duty, all the registers were delivered to Mr. Cartwright on his arrival *; but the valuation, instead of being terminated, was suspended. According to an approximative estimate, the total value amounted to more than 500,000*l.* The number of olive-trees exceeded 81,000, and amounted in value to 200,000*l.* Since his departure from Ioannina, Mr. Cartwright had been in direct correspondence with Ali Pasha as well as with Sir Thomas Maitland.

The Vizir dispatched a deputy to Malta, to complain to Sir Thomas Maitland, attributing to the measures adopted by the Commandant, the ill-success of his intrigues at Parga, and the obstinacy of the inhabitants in refusing to submit to him. The Pasha complained likewise, that that officer had prevented the banished Parguinotes from entering Parga, as part of the suite of Hamed Bey, and applied to General Maitland for an order to admit them.

Sir Thomas Maitland, on going from Malta to Italy, visited Corfu in the beginning of July, but remained only three days. When his vessel was off Parga, he sent for Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, who could only have a short conversation with him, in which he told him the state of the affairs of Parga †. At the invitation of his Excellency, Mr. Cartwright joined him at Corfu, and after having had several interviews with that General, he returned to Parga. Major-General Sir Frederick Adam, who had arrived with Sir Thomas Maitland, was

* See Appendix, N°. 40. † See Appendix, N°. 47.

charged with the command of the Ionian Islands during his absence.

According to the orders left by General Maitland, Lieut.-Colonel de Bosset was relieved from the command of Parga, and was succeeded on the 18th July by Colonel the Hon. P. Stuart.* Mr. Cartwright returned to his post of Consul at Patras.†

Things remained in this state for nearly six months, without the slightest advance towards the apparent object of the commissioners in coming to Parga.

After a tour of five months in Italy, Sir Thos. Maitland returned to Corfu towards the end of October, and on the invitation of Ali Pasha, his Excellency repaired to Prevesa, whither the Vizir had gone to meet him with all his court. A large body of his finest troops had been collected there on the occasion. Sir Thomas Maitland, on his part, had a numerous and brilliant retinue of officers, and was accompanied by some English noblemen, and several ladies of distinction. The Pasha being particularly anxious at this moment to cultivate the good graces of the representative of the British Government, neglected nothing for the attainment of that object; and the greatest honours and most flattering attentions were bestowed by him on his guests. At this conference, it was decided that the Pasha should send a new deputy to Corfu, in order to concert measures for carrying into execution the definitive cession of Parga. A proclamation was subsequently issued to that effect by Sir Thomas Maitland, dated 20th March, 1818, in which mention is made of the difficulties which had hitherto impeded the fulfilment of the convention of Ioannina, and of the complaints which had been transmitted to him on the subject, as well as of his anxiety to conclude the cession.‡

Another English Commissioner (Lieut.-Col. James Maitland), and other Turkish and Ionian agents, were sent to Parga in the month of April. In compliance with the particular wish of the Pasha, the inhabitants

* See Appendix, No. 48.

† Since that time Mr. Cartwright has been appointed Consul General at Constantinople.

‡ See Appendix, No. 49.

were again called, one by one, before the Commissioners of the two nations, to declare whether they would remain or quit the country after the cession;* and notwithstanding the time and opportunity given to the Pasha's agents to influence the determination of the Parguinotes, this measure had the same result with that of the preceding year, not a single individual being found willing to remain. All the property of the inhabitants underwent a new valuation.† But the Ottoman Commissioner resisted the valuation of the churches and their landed estates, as well as those of the corporations, and the possessions of the local Government of Parga. At his request, Lieut.-Col. James Maitland issued a notification, suspending the valuation of all property of the above description, until further orders should be received.‡

That proceeding induced the inhabitants to transmit an earnest representation to head-quarters at Corfu, in support of what they considered their sacred rights. They stated "that the churches, and other possessions above-mentioned, are the private property of different families, who have the same right upon them as upon all property left to them by their ancestors, according to documents which they possess. Upon these, no public or ecclesiastical authority can have any controul;" and they declared, "that should the cession of Parga finally be carried into execution, it was the determination of all the Parguinotes to emigrate together to any appropriate spot, allotted for that purpose in the Ionian Islands, in order to erect a new Parga, and to apply the produce of the common property above-mentioned to the construction of new churches, for the celebration of their religion."

Upon these grounds, they entreated that the suspended valuation might be continued; but to their great disappointment, his Excellency, the Lord High Commissioner, left Corfu, for Malta, without deciding upon their request; so that the valuation of the private property alone has been completed, and even under this head, such lands as were not cultivated or built upon

* See Appendix, No. 50.
† See Appendix, No. 51.
‡ See Appendix, No. 52.

were not valued, the Ottoman Commissioner declaring that it was not the intention of the Porte to pay for them.*

Such is the present state of Parga; and although there was an understanding previous to his admission into that place, that the Ottoman Commissioner should withdraw from it after sixty days from the time of his arrival, that article was no more complied with on the part of the Porte than the others; and Hamed Bey, with his suite, was still in Parga, in February, 1819, where he had been twenty months, without any demonstration having been made of a disposition to pay the value of the property of the Parguinotes †.

* A short time before this period an incident took place, which affords an interesting illustration of the political dexterity of Ali Pasha. An officer of the garrison of Parga, Lieut. Dalton, of the Royal Engineers, being out on a shooting excursion, inadvertently passed the frontier, and being perceived by some Albanian soldiers, was, without any provocation, fired at by three of them; he ran for a short distance, but soon fell senseless, having received several severe wounds. An advanced guard of the Parguinotes, who had seen the occurrence, hastened to his assistance. At their approach the Albanians fled, and Lieut. Dalton was carried to Parga badly wounded. On the intelligence of this outrage, Sir Thomas Maitland immediately embarked on board a small armed vessel for Parga, in order to investigate the affair in person, and take adequate measures; but the wind being contrary, his Excellency returned to Corfu the next day, without having been able to reach the place of his destination. He sent, however, a strong remonstrance to Ioannina, requiring the Vizir to explain and make reparation for this unwarrantable act. The wily Pasha, afraid that it might frustrate his designs upon Parga, sent a deputy to Corfu, to protest the sincerity of his regard for Sir Thomas Maitland, and his devotedness to the British nation. The deputy declared, that the Vizir being ready to give the most ample satisfaction, the lives of the three Albanians, who had fired at Lieut. Dalton, were at his Excellency's disposal, and that their heads would at any time, be sent at his request. His Excellency thinking, that it would be more in the usual sincerity of the Pasha's negociations, to send the heads of any other culprits, demanded the delivery to him alive, of the actual delinquents; which, however, the Pasha positively refused, and Sir Thomas Maitland, who seemed desirous not to give much publicity to the affair, contented himself with the mere formality of the three Albanians being produced at Parga instead of Corfu, with the previous understanding, that not a hair of their heads should be touched. They were, accordingly, only shewn at Parga for a moment, and immediately returned. The officers of the garrison were warned to adhere in future to the order against passing the frontier, and thus the affair terminated.

† According to intelligence from Corfu, it appears, that on the 14th of March, Sir Thomas Maitland was at Bucintro with the Vizir, again treating for the final disposal of Parga.

APPENDIX TO No. IV.

IN regard to the Author's share in the annexed Correspondence, the indulgence of the reader is especially solicited. When the peculiar difficulties which he had to encounter are considered, as well as the haste with which official Letters on such occasions must have been composed, any defects or inaccuracies that may occur, will, it is hoped, be tolerated.

N°. I.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN ALI PASHA AND THE PARGUINOTES.

Ἀπὸ τὸν Ἀλῆ Πασᾶ.

" Εἴδησις πρὸς ἐσᾶς τοὺς Παργιώτας, ὅτι ἐβεβαιωθήκετε ὁ " πόλεμος, ὁπᾶ ἔγινε σήμερον, καὶ ἐζάπωσα (ἐκυρίευσα) την " Πρέβυζαν. Διὰ τᾶτο γιὰ ὁπᾶ σᾶς γράφω, καὶ σᾶς δίδω τήν " εἴδησιν· ὅτι μάνταμ (ἔσωντας) ὁποῦ εἶσε γειτόνοι, ἐγὼ πόλεμον " μετ' ἐσᾶς δὲν θέλω, μόνον νὰ κινήσετε δύω τρεῖς νομάτοι νὰ " ἔλθετε νὰ κεβεντιάσωμεν (νὰ συνομιλήσωμεν), καὶ νὰ γίνητε " τᾶ Βασιλέως μὲ καὶ ὅ, τι νιζάμι (διοίκησιν πολιτικὴν) θελήσετε, " νὰ σᾶς δώκω. Ἀμὰ δὲν θέλετε, νὰ ξέρετε πᾶ ἔχω καὶ μετ' ἐσᾶς " πόλεμον, καὶ τὸ κρίμα σὸν λαιμόν σας."

Πρέβυζα. Γ'. Ἀξάμι (ἑσπέρ.) 1798. Ὀκτωβ. 12.

Ὁρισμὸς τᾶ ὑψηλοτάτε Ἀλῆ Πασᾶ.

" Εἰς ἐσᾶς Παργιώτας, ἄλλο δὲν σᾶς γράφω, μοναχὰ καὶ " ἄλλην φορὰν σᾶς ἔγραψα, καὶ δὲν ἐβάλετε αὐτὶ εἰς τὰ λόγιά " μὲ, μόνον σέκεσθε μαγρέριδες (ὑπερήφανοι), καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ μαγρε- " λῆκι δὲν σᾶς βγάνει σὲ καλὸ, μὲ τὸ νὰ ἔχω κάτι ἄλλαις δελιαῖς " ἀλλοιότικαις. Ἐγὼ δὲν θέλω τὸν χαλασμόν σας, μόνον νὰ " ἤμεσθεν γειτόνοι, καθὼς ἤμασθεν, καὶ τὸ μεράμιμε (ἡ θέλησές " μὲ), ἄτε γιὰ νὰ σᾶς χαλάσω εἶναι, ἄτε Τέρκες νὰ σείλω " αὐτᾶ, μόνον νὰ διώξετε, καὶ νὰ σκοτώσετε τοὺς Φραντζέζες, " ὁποῦ εἶναι αὐτᾶ, καὶ σᾶς σέλλω τὸν Χασᾶν Ἐφέντη, καὶ σᾶς " κεβεντιάζει τὰ παντα σωματικά. Ὄχι ἄλλο."

Πρέβυζα. 16. Ὀκτωβρίε 1798.

Ὑψηλότατε Ἀλῆ Πασᾶ σὲ προσκυνᾶμεν.

" Ἐλάβαμεν τὰ δύω σε γράμματα, καὶ ἐχάρημεν διὰ τὴν
" ὑγείαν σε. Τὴν ὑποταγὴν ὁπᾶ ζητεῖς ἀφ' ἡμᾶς, εἶναι δύσκολον
" νὰ τὴν ἀπολαύσῃς· ἐπειδὴ τὰ ζωντανά σου παραδείγματα μᾶς
" παρακινᾶν ὅλως εἰς τὸν ἔνδοξον, καὶ ἐλεύθερον θάνατον, καὶ ὄχι
" ποτὲ εἰς τὸν ἄτιμον, καὶ τυραννικὸν ζυγόν.

" Μᾶς γράφεις νὰ διώξωμεν, καὶ σκοτώσωμεν τοὺς Φραντζέζες.
" Τοῦτο ὄχι μόνον δὲν ἠμπορᾶμεν νὰ τὸ κάμωμεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἂν
" ἠμπορᾶσαμεν, πάλιν ἤθελε τὸ ἀποφύγωμεν· ὅτι ἡ Πατρίς μας
" ἔχει τεσσαρας αἰῶνας, ὁπᾶ καυχᾶται εἰς τὴν καλήν της ἐμπισ-
" σύνην, τὴν ὁποίαν πολλάκις καὶ μὲ τὸ αἷμά της ἐδιαφέντευσε.
" Πῶς λοιπὸν τώρα ἡμεῖς νὰ ἀμαυρώσωμεν τὴν δόξαν, καὶ ὑπόληψίν
" της; Ποτέ.

" Τὸ νά μᾶς φοβερίζῃς πάλιν ἀδίκως, εἶναι εἰς τὴν ἐξουσίαν σε,
" πλὴν οἱ φοβερισμοὶ δὲν εἶναι ἴδιοι τῶν μεγάλων ἀνθρώπων· καὶ τὸ
" ἄλλο, ἡμεῖς δὲν ἐγνωρίσαμεν ποτὲ τὸ χρῶμα τᾶ φοβερισμᾶ, ὅσον
" ἐσυνηθίσαμεν τὸν ἔνδοξον πόλεμον διὰ τὰ δίκαια τῆς Πατρίδος.

" Ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι δίκαιος, ἡμεῖς ἕτοιμοι, ἡ ὥρα πρόσμένεται, διὰ
" νὰ δοξασθῇ ὁ νικητής. Καὶ ὑγίαινε.

Πάργα. 16. Ὀκτωβρίε. 1798.

Ὁρισμὸς τᾶ ὑψηλοτάτε Ἀλῆ Πασᾶ.

" Εἰς ἐσᾶς Παργιώτας, ἄλλο δὲν σᾶς γράφω, μοναχὰ τὸ χαρτὶ
" (τὸ γράμμα σας), ὁπᾶ μᾶ ἐσείλετε εἶναι ἀτζαμήτικον (ἀμα-
" θέσατον), καὶ μαγρᾶρικον (ὑπερήφανον), καὶ δὲν εἶναι φρόνιμον
" χαρτὶ, καὶ ἡ γνῶσις ἀκόμι δὲν ἦρθεν εἰς τὸ κεφάλι σας. Καὶ
" τᾶτο σᾶς λέγω ὁπᾶ ἐλᾶτε νὰ κάμετε, καθὼς ὁρίζει ὁ Θεὸς, ὅτι
" ἐτέταις ἡ δυλιαῖς εἶναι ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, καὶ ὄχι ἀπὸ τὲς ἀνθρώ-
" πυς. Καὶ ἂν θέλετε νὰ ἤμαστε γειτόνοι, κάμετε καθὼς σᾶς
" γράφω, ἀμὰ δὲν θέλετε, τὸν Θεὸν σᾶς βάζω χαβαλὲ (ἤτοι
" βάρος), καὶ τὸ κρίμα εἰς τὸν λαιμόνσας, διὰ ἐκεῖνο ὁπᾶ ἔχει νὰ
" γένῃ ἐξ ἀποφάσεως. Ὁ καιρὸς περνάει, ὁ κόσμος (τὸ στράτευμα)
" μαζώνεται, καὶ ὕστερον δὲν ἔχω τίποτες εἰς τὸ χέρι μου. Ἂν
" θέλετε, ἐλᾶτε εἰς τᾶ λόγυσας (εἰς τὸν ἑαυτόν σας), καὶ ἀκαρ-
" τερῶ ἀπόκρισίν σας μὲ τὸν Χασάν Ἐφέντην.

Πρέβυζα. Ὀκτωβρίε 19.

N°. 1.

TRANSLATION.

Ali Pasha to the Parguinotes.

I GIVE notice to you, O Parguinotes, of the battle which I have fought this day at Prevesa, and of the victory which I have obtained in the same, and that I have gained possession of the place. Therefore behold what I write to you: as you are my neighbours, I wish not to be at war with you, only do ye send hither two or three persons, that we may confer together, and that you may render yourselves subject to my sovereign. Whatever political government you desire I shall be disposed to give you; but if you will not do this, know that I am at war with you, and the sin be upon your heads.

Prevesa, 12th Oct. 1798.

Command of his Highness Ali Pasha to the Parguinotes.

To you, O Parguinotes, I have nothing to say, except that I have written you a letter, and that you have not hearkened to my words; that you are become proud, because you know I have affairs elsewhere, but that your pride will not redound to your good. I wish not to ruin you, or to send Turks among you; neither do I wish to exterminate you, only do ye drive out or kill the French, and I will dispatch Hassan Effendi, who shall treat with you verbally on the whole affair.

Prevesa, 16th Oct. 1798.

Answer of the Parguinotes to Ali Pasha.

Most High Ali Pasha, we salute you.

WE have received your two letters, and we rejoice that you are in good health. The submission which you require of us cannot possibly be admitted, because your living examples lead us all to prefer the glorious death of liberty to a dishonourable and tyrannical bondage. You write to us to drive away or kill the French. Not only are we unable to do this, but even if we

could we would not, because for four centuries our country has been proud of her good faith, which has been often defended with her blood. Can we now, then, sully her glory and respect?—No, never!

To threaten us unjustly is in your power: but threats are not worthy of great men. We, however, have never submitted to threats, but are habituated to glorious war in defence of the rights of our country. God is just; we are ready: we wait the hour to glorify the giver of victory. Health!

Parga, 16*th Oct.* 1798.

Command of his Highness Ali Pasha to the Parguinotes.

To you, O Parguinotes, I have nothing to write, except that the letter which you sent to me is very unwise and haughty; it is not a prudent paper; and wisdom has not yet entered your heads; and I tell you this;—come and do as God commands you, for this is God's will and not that of man; and if you wish that we should be neighbours, do what I write to you; but if you wish not, God will punish you, and the sin be upon your heads, for that which will inevitably happen.

Time passes; the army is collecting; after that, my power will be of no avail; therefore turn, and be yourselves again. I wait your answer by Hassan Effendi.

Prevesa, 19*th Oct.* 1798.

N°. 2.

Convention between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople, relative to the Ionian Islands and their Dependencies. Dated 21*st March*, 1800.

IN THE NAME OF GOD ALMIGHTY.

THE countries originally subject to the republic of Venice, after having passed under the dominion of the French, being now liberated by the combined forces of Russia and the Sublime Porte, seconded by the unanimous will and efforts of the islanders, the plenipotentiaries appointed and authorized, that is to say, the high and noble Basilio Temara, on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the Honourable Ibrahim Ismet Bey, on the part of his Majesty the Ottoman Emperor, have agreed on the following articles:—

Article I. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, considering that the said islands, formerly Venetian, on account

of their proximity to the Morea and to Albania, particularly affect the security and tranquillity of the states of the Sublime Porte, it has been agreed, that the said islands shall, after the manner of the republic of the Ragusans, form a republic, subject, under title of suzerainty, to the Sublime Porte, and governed by the principal and notable men of the country. His Imperial Majesty of all the Russias engages for himself and his successors, to guarantee the integrity of the states of the said republic, the maintenance of the constitution which shall be accepted and ratified by the two high contracting powers, after having been submitted for their approbation, as well as the perpetuity of the privileges which shall be granted to them. His Majesty the Ottoman Emperor and his successors, being suzerains of the said republic, that is to say lords, princes, and protectors, and the said republic being the vassal of the Sublime Porte, that is to say, dependent, subject, and protected, the duties of such protection shall be religiously observed by the Sublime Porte in favour of the said republic.

Article II. In consequence of the said Article I. the islands of Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa Maura, Ithaca, Paxo, Cerigo, and all the isles, great or small, inhabited or uninhabited, situated opposite the coast of Morea and of Albania, which have been detached from Venice, and have recently been conquered, being subject to the Sublime Porte, under the name of the Seven United Islands, the said republic and its subjects shall enjoy in their political affairs, in their internal constitution, and in their commerce, all the privileges enjoyed by the republic of Ragusa and its subjects; and the two high contracting courts, in order mutually to exercise their right of conquest over those islands, shall accept and ratify the internal constitution of that republic by solemn acts, after having approved it by common consent.

Article III. The said republic of the Seven United Islands, punctually fulfilling in regard to the Sublime Porte the duties of fealty and obedience, to which it is bound by reason of its vassalage, shall absolutely enjoy in all its internal and external dispositions, the same rights and privileges which are enjoyed by the republic of Ragusa. The subjects of the said republic who shall trade in the states of the Sublime Porte, or who shall go thither, shall be under the direct control of their consul and vice-consul. The same usages which prevail respecting the property and persons of the Ragusans, shall be exactly observed in all which concerns them. The Sublime Porte shall employ all its endeavours, in order that the ships and merchants of the aforesaid republic may be protected against the regencies of Barbary in the same manner as the ships and merchants of the Ragusans are protected.

Article IV. The said republic, in order to give a pledge of its vassalage to the Sublime Porte, and to acknowledge its sovereignty, promises to pay into the imperial treasury every three years seventy-five thousand piastres. This tribute shall be presented to the Sublime Porte by a solemn embassy, as is the tribute of the republic of Ragusa. The said sum can never be augmented or diminished. The aforesaid republic shall not pay any other kind of tribute besides the said sum; and its subjects being, like those of the republic of Ragusa, exempt from capitation, and every other tax in the states of the Sublime Porte, the necessary orders for this purpose shall be dispatched to all parts of the empire.

Article V. As the fortresses and other works of every kind now existing in the said islands, are to be restored to the said republic, she is unquestionably to provide for their defence by garrisoning them in such manner as she may deem fit; but in order that these islands may be shielded from all possible accidents during the present war, in case she herself shall not have sufficient force, it shall be competent for the court of Russia, and for the Sublime Porte, or for the commandants of their squadrons, to introduce into the fortresses regular troops, with the assent of the republic on all such occasions, and on terms reciprocally concerted between the two high contracting parties, or between the commandants of their naval forces. These troops shall be garrisoned there for such time as may be necessary, according to existing circumstances; but after the cessation of war the two high courts before mentioned shall evacuate the said islands, and shall not fail to withdraw from them their squadrons and troops.

Article VI. The merchants and captains in the islands having for a long time had permission to navigate in the Black Sea, the two high contracting parties have agreed that this permission shall be confirmed to them in future, solely under their own flag; and this object shall be accomplished in the manner prescribed.

Article VII. As the Sublime Porte has at heart the security and tranquillity of the said islands, the anterior regulation relative to the liberty of commerce, and to the navigation in the seas where those islands are situated, shall be maintained as before, in such a manner as not to affect the articles concerning commerce and security which are inserted *ab antiquo* in the treaties of the Sublime Porte with neighbouring powers; and the sublime Porte severely and strictly enjoins the regencies of Barbary not to trespass the maritime limits which have for very many years been marked out and defined.

The Sublime Porte promises, as a signal and distinguished favour to the said republic, that its ships of war shall not tres-

pass the said maritime limits, unless in case of urgent necessity; but in such case of urgent necessity, after having apprized the said republic and its consul resident at the Sublime Porte, it shall be competent for those ships to go there, and the ships of war which are sent shall conform to the quarantine and other regulations of the country in the places whither they go.

Article VIII. The places of Prevesa, Parga, Vonitza, and Butrinto, situated on the continent, and detached from Venice, being contiguous to Albania, shall be on the same footing with their dependencies and appanages annexed to the states of the Sublime Porte, and shall belong to it henceforward; but all the inhabitants of those countries being, without exception, of the Christian religion, the privileges relative to religious worship and to the administration of justice which prevail in the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, whose inhabitants likewise all profess the Christian religion, shall, in like manner, precisely take place with respect to the inhabitants of the said countries; wherefore the usages of the country relative to civil and criminal procedures, the nature of possessions and the order of hereditary succession shall not be changed. It shall continue to be forbidden to the Mahomedans to acquire property in them or to settle in them, according to what is observed in the said principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia; but as these countries belong, in entire property, to the Ottoman Empire, it shall be lawful to establish in them a commanding officer, who must absolutely be a Mahomedan; and as a great number of the subjects of the republic of the Seven United Islands have possessions in the said countries, the Sublime Porte promises from this moment to determine the rank of the said officer, the nature and the rights of his functions as well as the place of his residence, altogether to the satisfaction of the said republic.

Article IX. The Sublime Porte promises that all which relates to the religious worship of the Rayahs inhabiting the aforementioned territory, shall be henceforward maintained and observed in the same manner as it has hitherto been: in consequence, they shall have entire permission to re-establish their churches, to construct new ones, and to toll their bells, without the possible intervention of any impediment.

Article X. Conformably to the generous and beneficent sentiments of his Highness, in regard to his subjects, and in especial conformity to the care which he takes to content and satisfy the said Rayahs, who are now to be for the first time subjected to the Sublime Porte, he will exact only a very moderate tribute from the Rayahs inhabiting Prevesa, Parga, Vonitza, and Butrinto, as well as their dependencies. It is on

this account that the Sublime Porte promises that nothing farther shall be exacted from them than what they were accustomed to pay to the ex-republic of Venice. The said Rayahs having experienced every sort of vexation while they were under the dominion of the French, and having also suffered much since that period, through the calamities of war, they shall be exempt from all taxes for two years, from the date of the signature of the present Convention.

Article XI. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, in testimony of the sincere friendship which he bears to his Majesty the Ottoman Emperor, and in proof of the interest which he takes in the welfare of the Sublime Porte, promises to use his endeavours, on the occasion of a general peace, in causing to be accepted and guaranteed by the allied powers and others, which shall be thereto invited, all the principles contained in Articles II., V., and VIII., as above set forth, relative to the mode of political existence, both of the said islands and of the said continental territories, respectively detached from Venice.

Article XII. This Convention shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias and the Ottoman Emperor; and the respective ratifications are to be exchanged at Constantinople in two months and a half, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our full powers, have signed the instrument of the present Convention, have affixed to it the seal of our arms, and have exchanged it for an instrument of the same form and tenour, also signed by the said plenipotentiaries, and bearing their seals. Done at Constantinople the 21st March, 1800.

(Signed in the original)
W. TOMARA.

A true Copy.—The Secretary of Embassy, and Councillor of Court, ALEXIUS BOBROFF.

N°. 3.

The General Commander-in-Chief, Governor-General of Corfu, and its Dependencies, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cordon of the Lion of Bavaria, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE BRAVE INHABITANTS OF PARGA.

I PROMISED you that I would solicit our august Emperor, Napoleon the Great, that your territory might form part of the government of the Seven Islands. I have kept my word; and I have such reliance on the will of my sovereign, who protects warlike and generous nations, that I have refused to cede your country to the Vizier Ali Pasha.

As a guarantee, I have given you the flag of France and the French troops; and I pledge myself to defend you against all your enemies.

Be tranquil: you shall not be attacked. I shall soon have to announce to you that your prayers are heard, and that your destiny will be determined to your satisfaction.

I shall tell the Emperor and King, my master, that you are worthy of his interest.

(Signed) CESAR BERTHIER.

Corfu, 10th Sept. 1807.

N°. 4.

Declaration presented on the part of the Primats of Parga, to the Officers commanding the Sea and Land Forces of Great Britain, at Paxo.

Parga, 17th March, 1814.

WE, the undersigned Primats of Parga, engage, on behalf of the population, that at the moment when the frigates of his Britannic Majesty shall appear before our fortress, we will subject our country and territories to the protection of the invincible arms of Great Britain, and will plant on the walls of our fortress her glorious flag—it being the determination of our country to follow the fate of the Ionian Isles, as we have always been under the same jurisdiction.

(Signed) PANAJOTI DESSILA,
COSTANTIN DESSILA MASTRACA.
NICOLO DESSILA ZUCO,
PANAJOTI SULLA,
GEORGIO VASSILA,
ATTANASIO PEZZALI,
GIANUZO MAVROGIANNI,
MARCO MANIACHI,
SPIRIDION MAVROGIANNI.

N°. 5.

Instructions from Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, Commander of the Forces in the Ionian Islands and the Adriatic, &c. &c. &c. For Lieutenant Brutton of the 75th Regiment, commanding at Parga.

Corfu, 11th May, 1815.

THE fortress of Parga is considered as an appendage of the government of the Seven Ionian Islands, and more particularly as an outwork of the garrison of Corfu, towards the Turkish frontier. In consequence of its situation on the main land of Greece, its commanding position as a place of strength, and the increased preponderancy, the possession of it would not fail to throw into the hands of the Turks, and more particularly the Vizier Ali Pasha of Ioaninna, whose pashalik surrounds it, it has ever been an object of much jealousy with those powers, who have made many efforts to obtain a footing in Parga, and vice versâ, for these same motives, it has been equally the wise policy of the powers occupying the Seven Islands, and Corfu in particular, to maintain firmly their hold of that fortress and its territory.

The inhabitants of Parga, are Albanian Greeks, extremely tenacious of their freedom, and of the liberty of their small community, and habitually adverse to the dominion of the Turks. They are a spirited and independent people, though at the same time docile and easy of command, when treated liberally and justly; and all the male population are trained to arms, and expert in the use of them.

It would be superfluous to go largely into detail of what must be the conduct of a British officer, charged with the command of Parga; his own residence on the spot, and his personal observation of the inhabitants, will readily point out to him more certain rules for his guidance, than can be conveyed to him in this manner.

Mr. Spiridion Vlandi, who was lately reduced upon the half-pay of the 2nd Greek regiment, is at present the presiding authority at Parga, as head of the police. He is well informed and intelligent, conversant in the language of the country, and the manners of the Parguinotes. The commandant of Parga, is, therefore, recommended to consult with this gentleman, and to profit by his local knowledge and information generally; though by no means is it meant he should implicitly follow his counsels, when they in any way differ from the suggestions of his own mind; and on all occasions, which may absolutely

require it, reference can readily be had to the head-quarters at Corfu.

It has been understood that the Vizier Ali Pasha had secret correspondence with some of the Parguinotes; and nothing is more probable, from the accustomed line and character of his politics. Mr. Vlandi has my ideas on this subject, and will make them known to the commandant. The great mass of the native inhabitants, may be depended upon as staunch, and adverse in the last degree, to the idea of becoming Ottoman subjects.

In all communications, correspondence, or intercourse with the Vizier Ali Pasha, or any of his subordinate Agas or Beys, acting under his authority, you will preserve a civil but firm demeanour, shewing yourself desirous of keeping up a good understanding and neighbourhood; but no way disposed to give way in the smallest degree to any encroachments, which they, in their caprice or haughtiness, may attempt.

Measures are to be forthwith taken for improving the defences of the fortress of Parga, by thickening and strengthening the parapets towards the land front, wherever the ground will admit, repairing or renewing the gun carriages, building up any breaches or openings, and loop-holing such houses as look upon the approaches to the fortress; and the same precautions may not be unnecessary to such buildings also, as are commodiously situated for defending the avenues of the town, bearing always in view, the securing a safe retreat upon the rock of Parga, which is its security and strong hold.

During the summer months, and while the weather permits, a regular weekly communication will take place by means of an armed boat, between Corfu and Parga, besides the various private opportunities which at this season present themselves.

The garrison is necessarily small at present; indeed, its principal defence is in the gallantry and spirit of its population, of whom a small corps of militia has been organised, and who do duty in aid of the regular troops.

The whole of the civil and military duties of Parga, are hereby placed under your administration, under the guidance of the same rules which Mr. Vlandi has hitherto acted upon, and instructions have been conveyed to that officer accordingly.

(Signed) J. CAMPBELL,

Lieut.-Gen. commanding.

N°. 6.

Convention between the Courts of Vienna, St. Petersburgh, London, and Berlin, to fix the destiny of the Ionian Isles.

Signed at Paris on the 5th November, 1815.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND INDIVISIBLE TRINITY, &c. &c. &c.

Art. I. *United States of the Ionian Isles.*

THE Isles of Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Sta. Maura, Ithaca, Cerigo, and Paxo, with their dependencies, as designated in the treaty between His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the Ottoman Porte, concluded on the 21st March, 1800, shall form a single, free, and independent State, under the denomination of the United States of the Ionian Isles.

Art. II. *Under the Protection of Great Britain.*

This State shall be placed under the immediate and exclusive protection of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of his heirs and successors. In consequence, the other contracting powers renounce all particular right or claim, which they may have formed in this respect, and formally guarantee all the dispositions of the present treaty.

Art. III. *Internal Organization.*

The United States of the Ionian Isles, shall, with the approbation of the protecting power, regulate their internal organization; and to give to all the parts of this organization the necessary consistency and action, His Britannic Majesty will pay particular attention to the general legislation and administration of those States. His Majesty will consequently appoint a Lord High Commissioner to reside there, who shall be invested with the authority requisite for this purpose.

Art. IV. *Legislative Assembly.*

In order to put in execution without delay, the stipulations agreed on in the foregoing articles, and to settle the political re-organization of the Ionian United States, or the organization which is now in force, the Lord High Commissioner shall regulate the forms for convoking a Legislative Assembly, of which

he shall direct the operations for the purpose of drawing up a constitutional charter for these States, which His Britannic Majesty shall be intreated to ratify. Until such time as the constitutional charter shall be drawn up and ratified, the existing constitution shall remain in force in the different isles, and no change can be made in them, except by His Britannic Majesty in Council.

Art. V. *Fortresses.*

To ensure to the inhabitants of the United States of the Ionian Isles, without restriction, the advantages resulting from the high protection under which they are placed, as well as the exercise of the rights inherent in that protection, His Britannic Majesty shall have the right of occupying the fortresses and places of those States, and of holding garrisons in them. The military force of the said United States, shall be, in like manner, under the orders of the commander of His Britannic Majesty's troops.

Art. VI. *The Maintenance of Garrisons.*

His Britannic Majesty consents that a particular convention with the government of the said United States, shall settle, according to the state revenues, all matters relative to the maintenance of the fortresses now existing, as well as to the support and pay of the British garrisons, and to the number of men who are to compose them in time of peace. The said convention shall also establish the relations which are to take place between the armed force and the Ionian government.

Art. VII. *Flag of Commerce.*

The mercantile flag of the United States of the Ionian Isles, shall be acknowledged by all the contracting powers, as the flag of a free and independent State. It shall bear, with the colours, and in addition to the arms which it displayed before 1817, those which His Britannic Majesty may judge proper to grant as a sign of the protection, under which the said Ionian United States are placed; and, in order to give still greater weight to that protection, all the ports of the said States are declared to be, as far as regards honorary and military rights, under British jurisdiction.

The trade between the Ionian United States, and the States of His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty, shall enjoy the same advantages and facilities as that of Great Britain, with the said States.

There shall be no accredited agents in the United States of the Ionian Isles, except commercial agents or consuls, charged solely with the management of commercial relations, and sub-

jected to the regulations to which commercial agents or consuls are subjected in other independent states.

Art. VIII. *Accession of the Powers.*

All the powers who signed the treaty of Paris of the 30th May, 1814, and the act of the Congress of Vienna, of the 9th of June, 1815; and also His Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, and the Ottoman Porte, shall be invited to accede to the present convention.

Art. IX. *Ratification.*

The present act shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in two months, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have severally affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 5th of November, 1815.

(L.S.) Prince Metternich. (L.S.) Castlereagh.
(L.S.) Baron Wessenberg. (L.S.) Wellington.

N°. 7.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Frederick Hankey, Military Secretary.

Parga, 19th March, 1817.

Dear Hankey,

In answer to your letter of this day's date, I have to inform you, that the detachment under my command completed its landing in the course of this morning, and that the men are now quartered in the fortress, as well as the circumstances of the place will admit.

In consequence of the commands of his Excellency I took an early opportunity of explaining to the primats the situation in which their country was placed. Notwithstanding every favourable topic which I had in my power to urge, as well as explaining his Excellency's favourable intentions towards them, they were evidently in the greatest consternation at hearing of even a possibility of their becoming Ottoman subjects.

If his Excellency had been pleased to visit this place, as at first intended, it was the intention of the inhabitants, humbly to have implored his powerful interference in their favour; considering that through his Excellency alone they could avert what they consider to be the greatest misfortune which could befal them.

From the communication I have had with several of the most rational, I have reason to suppose that, when they are informed of their being actually ceded to the Porte, they will probably betake themselves to some desperate acts, if, at the time, they do not see that some effectual means have been adopted towards protecting their lives and property.

N°. 8.

Extract of a Letter to his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B. Commander of the Forces in the Mediterranean, &c. &c. &c. from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Parga, 23d March, 1817.

Sir,

My letter of the 19th instant, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey, will have informed your Excellency of the first impression which the arrival of the reinforcement under my command, and the communication which I have made to the Primats of Parga have had upon them.

I now beg leave to inform your Excellency that I have since had, and shall have frequent communications with the Primats, collectively and individually, trying to do away with the apprehensions they seemed at first to entertain, and to gain their confidence.

I saw that a proclamation would have proved more satisfactory than verbal information; but not having received any instructions to that effect, I adopted the latter plan, and I have now the satisfaction to see that they appear to be convinced that the measures taken by your Excellency have no other object than their own welfare.

However unwilling at first to believe that their country could under any circumstances be ceded, they now see the possibility of such an event taking place; in consequence of which, all transactions of any moment have ceased between them. The proprietors are unwilling to expend their money in the cultivation of their lands, and several individuals who had boats ready to depart in order to purchase corn, have now given up their speculations: however, I hope in some measure to induce these people to follow up their enterprises—the suspension of which would be felt by many, and more particularly by the poorer classes. The people now trust that your Excellency will still find some method of averting from them the event they so much dread; but should that be impossible, they seem determined to abandon, however reluctantly, their na-

tive country, and to avail themselves of that protection of their persons and property which your Excellency has been pleased to offer; and in that case they hope a sufficient time will be given them to gather the produce of their lands, and in particular that of the olive, which is the most important to them, and which, after seven successive bad crops, has now all the appearance of a good harvest.

The verbal directions which I received from your Excellency having only for their object the momentary measures which it might be necessary to adopt, I am now induced to request the favour of any further instructions that may be deemed fit.

Although your Excellency is informed of the present state of the fortress of Parga, I consider it my duty to mention, that every thing relating to its defence is in the most imperfect state. There is not a gun carriage fit for service; and, with the exception of some loose powder in barrels, and some shot, the place is altogether destitute of every requisite. I beg also to add, that there are only two artillery-men here.

The officers and men, although badly quartered, are as well provided for as the place will admit of—the inhabitants shewing every inclination to leave their homes for the accommodation of the troops.

N°. 9.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 29th March, 1819.

Sir,

The commander of the forces directs me to reply to your letters of the 23d and 25th instant.

He shall take care in the instructions to Mr. Cartwright, the commissioner for regulating the cession at Ioannina, to provide for the security of the present olive crop; and this you may state to the principal persons concerned.

He observes what you say relative to the state of the gun carriages, &c. and desires you will state what you require to be done in this matter.

With respect to the persons you state, who may wish to enter Parga, natives of that place, who have been, or are in the service of the Vizir, you must act on your own discretion.

N°. 10.

Letter to his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, &c. &c. &c. from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset,

Parga, 29th March, 1817.

SIR,

AFTER my having communicated to the Primats the four articles of the declaration of your Excellency, they have collected the inhabitants in order to acquaint them with their contents. They are unanimously determined to follow the same fate, and to avail themselves of the offer and protection of your Excellency. They only beg that, should it be compatible with your Excellency's intentions, they may hereafter be so situated as to remain together, considering themselves as one family. They seem now not only prepared to meet their fate, but as resigned and as well disposed as can be expected, under the existing circumstances.

It is now my duty to acquaint your Excellency of the extreme wants of that class of the inhabitants of Parga who only depend for subsistence on their daily work, or on the advance of money on account of the produce of their lands. The present state of affairs in this country has (particularly since my last official communication with the Primats), taken away all the usual means of support of at least one-fourth of the inhabitants, who are already for the most part destitute of bread.

The Primats, with whom I have consulted on this subject, have suggested, as the most effectual remedy, that some assistance should be granted by way of loan, to be deducted from that which they expect ultimately to receive, and for the due application and repayment they are willing to become securities.

In order to shew to your Excellency the disposition of the people of this place, I beg leave to state, that upon a simple suggestion all the public functionaries have voluntarily offered to relinquish for the future the emoluments of their respective situations, and to continue gratuitously their services when required. The Proto-Papa having heard of their determination, has made a similar offer, so that the amount of those salaries may now be applied towards the relief of the poorer orders.

N°. 11.

*Deposition of Stamati Turcojanni, of Parga. He had left this place for Ioannina, on the arrival of the English reinforcement. He had been in that city a short time before, under pretext of selling fruit, and had returned to Parga.**

Parga, 30th March, 1817.

On Friday last, I was presented by Giovanni Dessila Panza, my fellow-citizen, to the Vizir Ali Pacha, who received me; and after various inquiries, respecting the force of the English troops, now in Parga, told me, that he had been informed, they did not amount to more than 300 men.

He then proceeded to tell me, that all this was useless, since Parga had been ceded to him by the Allied Sovereigns; and that, if, after four days from the issuing of the Firman by the Ottoman Porte, the place be not evacuated, he is determined to shed his own blood, and that of his troops, in taking it by force. He also told me, to come to Parga, to excite my fellow-citizens to render them some assistance on that occasion, because, after the occupation of the place, he should pay no attention to any demonstrations of attachment, which they might make; adding that, according to the list of his own partisans, there would remain of the English party only 100 families. He said, that he had, therefore, ordered Dessila Panza to present to him an estimate of what might be the value of their property.

After much conversation with me to the same tenour, he told me to go, repeatedly assuring me, that ere the present week expired, Parga would be occupied by him.

But before I left the palace, I saw that he dispatched to all the out-ports, an order prohibiting all exportation of grain to Parga; and particularly from Prevesa. On my journey hither from Ioannina, I met several couriers, bearing orders for collecting troops.

Spiro Maniachi, called Galeotto, the chief of the two prisoners, still in Corfu, and who fled from the prisons of Parga, departed from Ioannina last Friday, to repair to the fortress of Aja, where he now is.

* An English reader, unacquainted with the character and habits of Ali Pasha, will hardly credit the authenticity of some of these documents; but the perusal of several recent publications on Albania would shew, that although a despotic sovereign, Ali Pasha, being sole judge and arbiter of all important causes among his subjects, speaks even to the lowest of them with the greatest familiarity, and apparently without reserve upon every topic, which interests him.

N°. 12.

Proceedings of Ali Pasha with regard to Prevesa, Suli, Vassiliona Navitza, and Gardiki, extracted from various Authors.

PREVESA.

Prevesa is situated ten leagues from Parga, at the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. It was one of the colonial possessions of Venice on the continent of Greece.

The invasion of Egypt by Bonaparte, in 1798, having determined the Ottoman Porte to declare war against France, Ali Pasha prepared to make himself master of the possessions of the late Venetian republic on the continent of Greece, and directed his first attack upon Prevesa, occupied by a French garrison. The town not being fortified, its abandonment was decided on; but the inhabitants having solicited the General-in-command to remain and protect them, under a promise that they would co-operate with all their force, the French consented to stay. Some works were hastily thrown up: the municipal guard of Prevesa was organized; the people appeared animated with courage; and indeed had every thing to lose, if Ali Pasha was victorious. From this circumstance there arose some hope of at least arresting the progress of the enemy, if not of repelling him.

The Vizir lost no time; on the night of the 25th October the shouts of the Albanians were heard in the mountains as they approached. The General issued orders to act on the defensive, and the national guard was called to arms. The firing began at the advanced posts, about three in the morning; and at day-break Ali Pasha, with his two sons, at the head of nine thousand Albanians and a corps of cavalry, rushed down furiously from the mountains.

Some secret agents of the Pasha, who had introduced themselves into the ranks of the municipal guard, and certain intimidated individuals among them, fired on their auxiliaries the French troops. The Albanians, profiting by the disorder and confusion thus created, took possession of the guns, penetrated into the ranks of the French, and after a sanguinary contest, in which the latter were all killed or made prisoners, the Turks entered the town.

Torrents of flame and smoke soon announced the fate of the unfortunate town of Prevesa. It was in vain that the inhabitants had turned their arms against the French; it was in vain that by such an act, they had propitiated their safety. Their houses, which fell down amidst a vast conflagration, were frightful presages of the lot reserved for them. Night came on, and that alone suspended the fury of the assailants, while it stayed the effusion of blood. But the next day was to give light to a scene of cold and premeditated barbarity, and prove of what the resentment of Ali Pasha was capable. He came like death, to seat himself on the smoking ruins of Prevesa. Elevated there on a high gallery, which had escaped the fire, he commanded to be brought before him, three hundred Greeks of Prevesa, whom he inhumanly caused to be slaughtered in his presence. In vain they supplicated; the merciless sword was upon them, and the heart of that barbarous man, barbarous by principle and calculation, remained unmoved; he applauded as he beheld the blood flowing.

SULI.

The country of Suli is situated fifteen leagues to the southward of Ioannina, nine to the northward of Parga, and eleven from Prevesa. The inhabitants of this territory were living happy in their mountains, in the shelter of that liberty, which they had so long maintained by their bravery and patriotism. Their country is a sort of natural fortress; most of their villages are situated on points of rocks, which overhang frightful precipices. The wars of the Suliots have become famous*; and the last, in which they lost their independence, deserves to be recorded.

Ali Pasha, weary of seeing a nation at liberty, which had so long braved his efforts, made considerable preparations for subjecting it to his power.

The Suliots, according to their custom, evacuated the hamlets, situated at the verge of the plain, on seeing the approach of the enemy; but their mountains being arid and destitute of water, the Vizir hoped that these people would in time be reduced, if besieged there, and closely blockaded.

Their force was between 1500 and 2000 warriors of different ages.

Ali first took possession of the exterior villages, and de-

* An interesting historical account in modern Greek has been published respecting the wars of the Suliots, which form also the theme of several popular poems and songs in the country.

stroyed them; but he vainly essayed to force the mountaineers from their rocks. Beaten in several assaults where he saw some of his best troops fall, under the stones and trees hurled on them from the heights, he determined to build towers in the defilés; and the year 1803 brought on the doom of the Suliots.

Pressed and attacked incessantly by an enemy, infinitely superior in force, who seemed to multiply in the ratio of their losses, they were successively driven from the most advantageous posts in their mountains, after having shed on them their own blood, and that of their assailants.

The position of Aja Paraskivi, which was the last to yield, was occupied by three hundred Suliots, under the orders of Samuel, an ecclesiastic, who had commanded this tribe for three years. They fearlessly beheld the advance of the Albanians, whom they incessantly combated and slew, during six days; but victuals, and especially water having failed, they were obliged to capitulate, and they obtained terms, by which they were to retire to Parga, the refuge of the brave in misfortune.

Hostages having been given on either side, the post was evacuated, and the ecclesiastic, with only four of his soldiers, remained to deliver up the ammunition to the two Boulou-Bachis, sent by Ali Pasha. Samuel, when he had introduced them into the store of provisions, instantly set fire to the powder, and blew up himself, his four companions, and the musulmans who were with them. The Pasha, enraged, wished to revenge himself on the Suliots who retired with their wives and families: but he was aware of what desperation is capable; the unhappy Suliots were hemmed in by 5000 Albanians, and they made a resistance, which permitted a part of them to reach Parga, where they found a refuge, that was well merited by their valour and misfortunes. The others were massacred.

A group of women, who were pursued to the verge of a precipice, threw their children down, that they might not become the slaves of their enemies.

Thus was consummated in the month of November 1803, the fate of the Suliots, whose courage was sometimes fatal to the Albanians. Had they been better directed, or rather more united, they might still have lived free in the bosom of their mountains. Force alone would not have overcome them; but the policy of the Pasha co-operated equally to that end; either by money or by promises, he found means to corrupt some of their chiefs. Yet this treachery was of no avail to those who participated in it; for they fell successively under the vengeance of the Vizir, whose hatred is never satiated but with the destruction of those who have provoked it.

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VASSILIONA NAVITZA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the good disposition evinced by Ali Pasha in favour of France, and the professions he had conveyed to Bonaparte, at that time Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army, to whom he had sent confidential agents, soon after the treaty of Campo Formio, he did not on that account behold the vicinity of a powerful nation with a less jealous eye. The connexions, which the French government had always maintained with the Ottoman Porte, did not appear favourable to his views of independence. His object in entering into correspondence with the French General-in-Chief, and his offers of service, arose from no other motive than a wish to gain, if he possibly could, the confidence of the government, about to take possession of Corfu, and to avail himself of the first favourable opportunity to take one step towards the execution of his main projects. His end was answered. The conciliating disposition of General Gentili, the first who came to the Ionian Islands, led him into the snare, prepared for him by the designing Vizir. He did not give the French general time to acquire the necessary knowledge of the true state of things, and to learn the line of conduct followed by the government, which had just ceased, as well as the motives by which its measures had been directed. Scarcely had the French garrison arrived at Corfu, when Ali demanded permission to transport his troops by sea, through the channel, for the purpose, as he alleged, of reducing the towns in revolt against him. These towns, known under the name of Vassiliona Navitza, situated on the other side of the Acroceraunian mountains, which defend the land approaches, and allied to the Chemariots, were inhabited by Greeks, and had always been independent. The Venetians had constantly protected them, for that reason, as well as because they had never allowed the vessels of Ali Pasha to navigate on that part of the coast. The French general, whose instructions enjoined him to favour Ali, gave credit to his professions; and the latter availing himself of Easter day, when the inhabitants were all in their churches, and had no suspicion of any attack from that quarter, destroyed these unfortunate towns, massacred the greatest part of the people, and dispersed the remainder into Thessaly.

GARDIKI.

(From Dr. Holland's Travels.)

On the 15th, after making another visit to the Commandant, Hassan Aga, I continued my journey. The direct route from Argyro-Kastro to Tepeleni would have been down the valley of the Deropuli, which a few miles to the north of the former city loses its character of a broad and luxuriant plain, and is suddenly contracted by the approach of the mountains towards each other. By the direction of the Vizier, however, I took a circuitous route to Gardiki, the unfortunate city which he destroyed in the spring of 1812, and which I should scarcely have thought of visiting, had he not himself admitted this as a point in my journey. When giving the reader a sketch of the life of Ali Pasha, I briefly alluded to the melancholy event, and to the cause which produced it at so very distant a period of time. As it forms, however, the latest circumstance in the history of Ali, and one that strongly illustrates his character, I shall give the narrative more in detail, as I received it from persons who were eye-witnesses to many parts of the event:—

Gardiki was a large city, about ten miles to the west and north-west of Argyro-Kastro, with a population of Turks and Albanians, who had much property in the surrounding country, and were extremely independent and warlike in their habits. In the early part of Ali Pasha's life, when relying chiefly on the zeal and resolution of his mother, the Gardikiotes became his enemies, and endeavoured to dispossess him of his small territory. On a certain occasion, when, with his mother and sister, he was passing the night at some village in this part of the country, they laid a plot for surprizing him and taking away his life. Ali with difficulty escaped, but his mother and sister were made prisoners, and conducted to Gardiki, where, after being exposed for 30 days to various outrages, particularly offensive to the usage of the Turks with respect to women, they were ignominiously sent away. This event never left the recollection of the family. His mother, it is said, did not cease, as long as she lived, to urge him to accomplish some work of revenge; and the influence she had over his mind was aided by his own temper, and by the opposition the Gardikiotes continued to offer to his growing power.

The situation, however, of Gardiki, and the protection afforded it by the Pashas of Berat and Delvino, made it imprac-

ticable for Ali to execute his designs till the beginning of 1812, when the subjugation of Argyro-Kastro, Delvino, &c. enabled him to surround Gardiki with his troops, and to prevent the escape of the inhabitants. It is not impossible that he might have taken the place before; but in this case many of them would have escaped, and he would thus have been foiled in his full work of vengeance. Previously to his attack, he had contrived, by delusive means, to retain almost all the Gardikiotes within the city, with the expectation that they should not suffer more than the other conquered territory. His troops, to the number, it is said, of about 15,000, having surrounded the place, orders were given to attack it. The Turkish officers of his army, either in consequence of the vigorous defence of the people, or because they were unwilling to take a city, in the safety of which the Porte had directly interested itself, and where the inhabitants, though Mussulmans, were likely to be eventually sacrificed, delayed the operations, and made little progress in the siege. The Vizir, it appears, had begun to be irritated by this tardiness, when Athanasius Bia came forward, and offered, with a certain number of Albanians, to take the place by storm; though its position, on the acclivity of a conical hill, rendered this an enterprize of much difficulty. This offer was accepted, and a single night put Gardiki into the Vizir's hands, after an interval of more than 40 years from the commission of the original offence.

The inhabitants, who might be 5000 or 6000 in number, were at first distributed into different places in the vicinity, with the exception of 36 of the Beys and principal people, who were sent to Ioannina. On the morning of the 15th of March, exactly one year before the day when I visited the remains of Gardiki, nearly 800 of the Gardikiotes were brought into the area of a large Khan, a few miles to the north-east of Argyro-Kastro. The Vizier himself came in his carriage to the gate of the Khan, which was every where surrounded by his troops. The names of a certain number of Gardikiotes were called out, who were allowed to depart from the area, and transported with the remainder of their countrymen into a sort of slavery in other parts of Albania. Those left within the Khan, who are said to have been about 730 in number, were tied together with cords, to prevent the efforts that might be suggested by despair. They were all men, and selected, as it appears, either as having actually been in Gardiki at the time when the mother and sister of Ali were imprisoned there, or as the direct descendants of those who bore part in the outrage. Orders were given to the soldiers who surrounded them, standing on the high walls of the Khan, that when a signal was made by the report of a

fusil, they should fire upon the prisoners in the area. This fusil is said to have been discharged by the Vizir himself, as he sat in his carriage. The work of slaughter instantly began, and was continued without intermission, either by the musket or sabre, till not a single one of the Gardikiotes remained alive. The fate of some was delayed a short time by their escape into certain wooden buildings within the area. The Vizir, however, who remained himself on the spot till the whole was completed, ordered fire to be put round these buildings, which drove the unhappy victims from their place of concealment. Some of them, becoming desperate, took up stones, with which they wounded several of the soldiers employed in their destruction. At length, they all lay on the ground; every opening of the area was closed up; and the bodies were left without burial, to attest yet more strongly the vengeance which led to the act.

On the same day, the 36 Gardikiotes who had been carried to Ioannina, and treated there with a delusive kindness, were transported to the other side of the lake, and shared the same fate as the rest. Even here the work was not wholly completed. I was informed that one or two of the principal inhabitants, who had been absent at the time this city was taken, and were afterwards seduced to return, were murdered, and their bodies sent to the spot where the others had perished.

In returning to Ioannina, from the north, I visited the Khan where this melancholy event occurred. One of my Albanian guards, Constantine, had been among the soldiers employed in the destruction of the Gardikiotes—a circumstance of which he spoke with much seeming unconcern. I found the area closed by high walls on every side; over the former gate a stone tablet appeared, on which were inscribed a number of Romaic verses, commemorating the event: this inscription, placed here by orders of the Vizir, I could not read, from its height above the ground; but I was told, that it related several of the circumstances, and concluded by stating, that such should be the fate of all who injured the family of Ali Pasha. With some difficulty I got over the walls into the area: I found every where scattered upon the surface, the remains of the unfortunate victims who perished on the spot, as well as other memorials of the manner in which this massacre was effected.

It would appear, that Ali Pasha, if not considering this act as a meritorious one, in reference to the memory of his mother, yet certainly is insensible to any odium attached to it. Besides the inscription just referred to, the event is fully recorded in a poetical history of his life, to which he has given a sanction for publication. Nor is it likely he would have directed me to the

places, bearing visible testimony to it, had he conceived that the action would have been of bad repute to an European judgment.

N°. 13.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 18th April, 1817.

THE General was glad to hear Mr. Cartwright was at Ioannina, for though he left us the last day of last month, to this day we are without a line from him.

N°. 14.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.

Parga, 21st April, 1817.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 18th instant, and to express my concern that no account has been received from Mr. Cartwright. The person I mentioned on a former occasion, as having been sent to Ioannina on the 31st ult. with letters for that gentleman, returned yesterday without accomplishing the object for which he was sent; and if the statement of this man can be credited, no Consul nor any British Agent could be found. However, he says that there was an English General at Ioannina, who arrived from Corfu on the 9th or 10th inst. but that he was so surrounded, that he could not be approached. His description of this person, with the exception of the uniform, corresponds with that of Mr. Cartwright. The two letters, with which the messenger was entrusted, were brought back, in the same state, as when delivered to him. His deposition I now enclose, considering it material that his Excellency should be informed of every particular relating to this affair.

I have no doubt but Ali Pasha knew that the man was the bearer of public letters, but considered his end sufficiently

answered by preventing their being delivered. There can be very little doubt, that this messenger has been bribed, and that probably we know but part of the truth.

It is evidently very difficult to communicate with Mr. Cartwright, the Vizir having persons stationed on the roads leading to his capital, who watch every traveller, so that the object of their journey is generally known before their arrival.

N°. 15.

Deposition of Francisco Vassila, who departed from Parga on the 1st April, to proceed to Ioannina with public dispatches for Mr. John Cartwright, the British Commissioner, and who returned on the 20th of the same Month, without having delivered them.

Parga, 20th April, 1817.

I ARRIVED at Ioannina on the 5th instant, and on entering the city, was met by my fellow-citizens, resident there as emigrants, who questioned me as to the object of my journey. I replied, that having purchased some cattle in that vicinity, I had taken the opportunity of coming to Ioannina, to pass the Easter holidays with them. I immediately afterwards repaired to the English Consulate, but I found no one residing there, because, as I was told, the Consul had been absent five months.

I inquired if there were any other English gentleman in Ioannina; and I was told that there was not. The third day after my arrival, my fellow-citizens, Giovanni Panza and his son, Teodoro Maniachi, and Andrea Stravatano, presented me to the Vizir Ali Pasha, who received me, and after some interrogatories as to whether the English continued to receive provisions and ammunition from Corfu, told me that he knew it, and that within five or six days they would once more have the inconvenience of transporting them back to Corfu. He then intimated, that if I could have gained over to his party some fifty families, he would have instantly paid me 500 rubias (about fifty pounds). I answered, I could not undertake such a charge. He rejoined, "You Parguinotes knowing "that I have much money, expect to enrich yourselves at my "expence. How greatly you deceive yourselves in believing "that I shall pay for your property? I would rather pay the "English 12,000 purses to cede to me the place, than give the "smallest sum to the inhabitants, who will be absolutely in "my power, when I have received answers from Constanti-"nople by the courier, sent thither many days ago upon the "subject." He then dismissed me.

On the following day I met in the square the priest Agapio Stavro, my countryman, to whom I made known that I had some secret letters for the English Consul, and he accompanied me to the Consulate. Finding it closed, we went again on the following day three several times; but to no purpose, as we found no English individual there. This friar presented me to his superior, to whom I was a stranger; but I was informed that he was the bishop; he assured me that for some time there had been no English Consul in Ioannina, and advised me to return home.

Continuing my endeavour to find the English Commissioner, I saw a young General arrive from Corfu, who was low in stature, of stout make, with light hair, drest in red uniform, with gold epaulets, wearing a large cocked hat, with a white feather; he was followed by two attendants in black*; this was on the 10th or 11th instant, when he was immediately conducted to the Vizir, who appointed Seid Mehemet Effendi, and others to attend him closely at all times, and in consequence I could never approach him.

After the arrival of this General, I was again conducted to the Vizir by the same fellow-citizens of mine, at his own order; he inquired of me concerning Spiro Dimulizza, Demetrio Catregari, and Anastasi Cocali, enjoining me to tell them in his name, that they must emigrate before he occupied Parga, as he was now expecting a courier from Constantinople; and if he found them in Parga, at the moment of the occupation, he should cut them to pieces, as well as all the rest; he offered to give me rations, which I refused, and I departed from Ioannina on the 16th. He charged me to say in Parga, that this same General, attached to the embassy at Constantinople, was to assign Parga to him in a few days; and that he the Pasha should cause him to be accompanied by his own men to take possession of that fortress. He told me also, that he knew that the English Colonel commanding at Parga, had valued it at many millions of piastres: but that this was a false estimate, and would be wholly ineffective, as he was determined not to pay a single para to the inhabitants.

On my departure from the Vizir's palace, my countrymen told me that he was much chagrined at the tardiness of the courier in returning from Constantinople, who had been sent thither thirty-four days ago.

Having afterwards ascertained the impossibility of obtaining access to the English General, I determined to set out from Ioannina, and return hither.

* The person alluded to was in reality Mr. Cartwright.

N°. 16.

Deposition of Ali Baco, a Turkish Merchant of Paramithia, who arrived from thence this day.

Parga, 22d April, 1817.

In consequence of his extensive commercial concerns with this place, he informed a mercantile inhabitant much in his confidence, that having been at Ioannina, some days ago, he learnt that all the Commandants of the different places in the Zamuria have been summoned by the Vizir, to receive from him important instructions, and that those persons are still in that city. He added, that he had been informed by a person of high consideration with the Vizir, that his object was neither to pay for the territory of Parga, nor to attempt the occupation of it by force; but to gain some families to his party, by a distribution of money among the inhabitants, for the purpose of discrediting them with the English government, in order to satisfy his revenge: He said also, that the English commissioner in Ioannina, receives all possible attentions from the Vizir, and that he has even a guard of twenty-five men at his quarters.

N°. 17.

Extract of a Letter from J. Cartwright, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Ioannina, 27 April, 1817.

Dear Sir,

On the arrival here, yesterday, of some English gentlemen who had touched at Parga in their passage to Prevesa, I was informed that a messenger, who had been dispatched by you to this place with a letter for me, had returned to you without executing his commission, and had alleged, in his own excuse, that he had not been able to see me, with the addition of other circumstances, which it is unnecessary to repeat here.

As, since my arrival in the territories of Ali Pasha, I have been every where received and treated in the most distinguished

manner; and as I have constantly had free intercourse with the inhabitants of this city, as well as with other places in his Pashalik with which it has been necessary for me to communicate, I could not but be surprised at hearing the account given by your messenger, who, I am inclined to think, has deceived you by a false representation, to second some views of his own or of others.

I have thought it necessary to communicate the affair to the Pasha, and his Highness equally regrets with me that any thing of this kind should have happened.

The enclosed note from the Bishop denies the assertion of the man respecting his having called upon him; and as far as regards myself, I can decidedly say, that I believe it impossible for any one to be in Ioannina one hour without being able to find me, if he tries; for the place of my residence is, I really think, known to every inhabitant of this place, and access to it is as free as to any other house.

I dispatched a messenger yesterday to Corfu, with a report of my proceedings for the General. Nothing is yet settled here. We agree upon every point, except that of the time requisite for ascertaining the amount of indemnities, and for the final delivery of the place. But I will not conceal from you, that as this point is the most essential, inasmuch as it comprises every thing which interests us, we may look upon the question as but very little advanced. I wait further instructions from Sir Thomas.

I should like to have your opinion as to the probable number of the inhabitants who may be inclined to emigrate from Parga, and the probable amount of the property which they may leave behind, for which indemnification will be expected. To prevent the possibility of this information getting into other hands, I recommend as a precaution, that you use for figures the letters placed in the scale at the bottom of this sheet, and that you do not use them if you should have any reason for thinking that this letter may have been opened before it reaches you. I would propose that the first line bear the number of families that may emigrate; the second, the number of persons comprised in those families; and the third, the probable amount of the value of the property, estimating the same in Spanish dollars.

This goes by an express messenger, who will wait your convenience for returning, and by whom I shall be very glad to hear from you.

To Lieut.-Col. de Bosset,
Parga.

N°. 18.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to J. Cartwright, Esq.

Parga, 3d May, 1817.

SIR,

YESTERDAY I received your two letters of the 27th and 29th ult. together with one for Mr. Meyer, and another for Malta, both of which were sent to Corfu the same day. They arrived here safe, and without any suspicion of having been opened.

In answer to your inquiries, I beg to inform you, that it is my opinion that but very few individuals, if any, will remain at Parga after the cession; and that even those who may be of the Vizir's party will abandon the place, if they cannot previously find an opportunity of shewing their zeal in his cause. It is further my opinion, that the small number who might ultimately be induced to remain, will be of those who have the least property.

According to a detailed statement of the population, which I have caused to be made (a copy of which I enclose) the number of inhabitants of every description amounts to 3,040, forming about 800 families.

I am this moment occupied in getting a return as detailed and correct as circumstances will admit, of the nature, extent, and value of the landed property of every one; but previous to its being completed, which cannot be before eight or ten days, I cannot, with any degree of accuracy give you an idea on the subject. All I can say at the present is, that according to the information I have been able to procure since my arrival, the value of the landed property and houses, situated within this territory, may be computed at about 4 to 500,000*l.* sterling; but it is the opinion of most of the inhabitants that its value may be estimated at much more. I beg this, however, to be understood as an opinion only, as in this country there is no document to go by. The paper alluded to, which I will send as soon as possible, will, I hope, place this matter in a clearer point of view.

I observe, it is your opinion, that no impediment has been put in the way to your receiving the letter which I directed to you on the 30th March. The perusal of the enclosed deposition of the bearer thereof, which I think it material you should be acquainted with, may probably induce you to think differently.

I do not mean to say the statement of the messenger is correct in every respect, or that he has done his duty with fidelity. On the contrary, I am confident he has been bribed, and that he has had two interviews with his Highness. Of his infidelity I am so well convinced, that he has been detained in prison since his return, without having communication with any one; and it is my intention to send him to Corfu.

I am transmitting a copy of my letter of the 30th March, together with the paper that accompanied it. Since that time various attempts have been made, and one is still making, to organize a party of the inhabitants against us. Had it not been for the measures adopted, and which it is my intention to persevere in, the powerful influence of money and promises would most probably have occasioned disturbances, which the Vizir thinks it his interest at all times to promote; imagining probably, that by any acts of violence against the government and the garrison, the British might be induced to withdraw their protection. However, I am perfectly easy on this subject, having had time to take adequate precautions.

It may not be unnecessary to inform you, that forty Turkish artillerymen from Ioannina arrived yesterday at the fort of Aja, situated on the immediate limits of this territory; and that, according to information previously received, the officers, commanding the neighbouring districts, have been called to Ioannina to receive orders, where they are at present.

I have, &c. &c. &c.

N°. 19.

The Convention signed at Ioannina, on the 17th May, 1817, being considered as a secret transaction, the Author could not find himself justified in publishing it.

N°. 20.

Spiro Gumeno, an Inhabitant of Parga, appointed in Quality of Agent of Police, to be dispatched to the Fortress of Aga, on the night of the 26th April 1817, *as having been acquainted several Years with the Turkish Governor, and connected with one of the emigrant Parguinotes, who are still in that Fortress, causing them to believe that he had set out clandestinely in the Night-time, to give them Information on what is passing in Parga, with the View of collecting some Information from them, and of reporting it to the Government, deposes as follows:—*

27th April, 1817.

AFTER having been received, and having been questioned by the Turkish Governor, respecting the operations of the government in Parga, and particularly concerning the spirit of the inhabitants, the first commission given to him was, that of selecting three Parguinotes of some consideration, and of presenting them to the Governor, that he might obtain sixty brave youths, who might be ready, when occasion required, to surprise the citadel of Parga. This operation the Turkish Governor deemed practicable, by causing them to enter the suburbs at dusk, and to introduce themselves, sword-in-hand, into the fortress, a little before the closing of the gates, a body of troops being in readiness on the mountain of Palæo-Parga, and another in Aja, and Rapesa, who might hasten to occupy the town, and on the closing of the gates, might post themselves on the scarp of the fortification with intent to scale it. The governor did not doubt that this attempt would succeed, the garrison being unaware of these assaults conducted by the Turks. It was added, that having lost so many troops in Suli, they can sacrifice sixty men in Parga to realize the object of the Vizir, which is perhaps on this occasion more important than that of Suli.

He remained all day in the Turkish fortress. In the afternoon, a courier arrived from the Commandant in Ioannina with a dispatch, which being read, Spiro Gumeno was told that the proposed operation might perhaps not be necessary, as in a short time Parga would be occupied, on payment of 700 purses to the English, and not to the inhabitants, there being still in Ioannina several English for that purpose, who

were charged with effecting the cession of the place to the Constantinopolitan Commissioner then in Ioannina. Nevertheless it was desirable that things should be in readiness on any emergency. Wherefore Spiro Gumeno was desired to contribute his assistance, and money was offered him to distribute among persons whom he might find properly affected. The governor also desired to have the disposal of some primats in Parga; and moreover, urged Spiro Gumeno to procure the signatures of some of them, with an assurance, that, at all events, such persons should be protected.

He also told the deponent, that any inhabitant who wished to emigrate, should be received by him, and sent to Ioannina, where the Vizir would order rations and money for him and his family.

He also solicited Spiro Gumeno to bring to him the son of Teodorin Maniachi, who had emigrated some months before. He then asked if the courier, whom the Commandant of Parga dispatched with letters to Ioannina, had been sent prisoner to Corfu; adding, that this man had faithfully served the Vizir. He said, moreover, that the Turks, in politically preventing all correspondence between the English and their agent in Ioannina, had manifested, on this occasion, that they are not such fools as they are thought to be.

He invited Spiro Gumeno to return to Aja, taking with him young Maniachi, above-mentioned, and any other person who might wish to declare in favour of the Vizir, promising that he should be generously rewarded. From various other conversations held with him, there is no doubt that the governor daily obtains from Parga the most minute information of all that passes on every subject.

The Governor on the 27th inst. told Spiro Gumeno that he wished to be enabled, at any moment he thought fit, to fire the powder-magazine in the citadel of Parga, and that if this blow succeeded he would pay a considerable sum of money. He pressed for the deponent's opinion on the subject, and on his answering that he knew not what to say on a proposal which it would be almost impossible to realize, the Governor suddenly changed the discourse to other matters.

N°. 21.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to John Cartwright, Esq. at Margariti.

Parga, 22d May, 1817.

My dear Sir,

By the arrival of Mr. Parish last night from Corfu, I have received letters from Colonel Stuart, by which he has communicated to me his intentions concerning your and Hamed Bey's reception; but as yet I am left in the dark with regard to the Convention, which I have only heard of, in conversation with Mr. Parish.

Colonel Stuart's letters are in answer to one of mine of 20th inst. I intend waiting the answer from head-quarters, previous to my admitting Hamed Bey and suite.

Herewith I transmit copies of my letters of the 20th and 21st. which will make you acquainted with my feelings and opinion on the subject.

Knowing the circumstances of this place as I do, I feel I should not be justified, if I did not try to place in a clear point of view, what appears to me to be the real state of this affair.

If it should still be ordered, that the admission of the Turkish agents and suite should take place, it will be necessary, previous to their entering this territory, that they should be made acquainted with the enclosed articles, to which they are inevitably to be subjected.

I know that these precautions cannot prevent the general consequences of the measure; but I must not neglect any thing in my power to obviate them as much as possible.

In regard to the entry of a suite of forty persons, it is a thing in every respect objectionable. It is therefore very desirable that you should use your exertions to diminish that number as much as possible; but what I consider to be equally material is, that Hamed Bey should be made to fix a time for the performance of his duty, and for his stay in the country (not exceeding twenty or thirty days), which will be the best plan that can be adopted to quiet the apprehensions of the Parguinotes at seeing a Turkish agent amongst them.

Mr. Parish, who has been able to form his own ideas, will give you further information on the subject. Notwithstanding,

I particularly wish you would favour me with the interview spoken of in a former letter, before Hamed Bey leaves Margariti.

[For the Enclosure, see N°. 33.]

N°. 22.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Colonel the Honourable P. Stuart.

Parga, 24th May, 1817.

Sir,

Since closing my letter of this date, the news of a Turkish Commissioner and suite being about to proceed here, has reached this place. It has, as I all along thought, caused the greatest dismay. The principal inhabitants have called on me, soliciting some information on the subject, when I availed myself of the opportunity of explaining to them the exact nature of the affair, as contained in your letters of the 21st. Although I used every argument in my power to quiet their apprehensions, it has been impossible for me to persuade them that the Commissioners have no other view than the cession of Parga. The inhabitants believe, that even should a sum of money be agreed on, the Vizir would find an excuse for not paying it, and that the commissioners never will quit the country, unless a positive agreement to that effect shall be concluded, fixing the exact number of days they are to remain, in case of the money not being forthcoming.

Into their opinion I fully enter; and therefore again take the liberty of recommending such a measure, which I consider indispensable in maintaining the confidence of the people, and consequently the good order, which, up to the present day, I have had every reason to be satisfied with.

P. S. I understand, that the Turkish Commissioner and suite expect to be entertained during their stay here as Mr. Cartwright has been so at Ioannina. I beg for your directions on this subject.

N°. 23.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to W. Meyer, Esq. Chief Secretary at Corfu.

Parga, 25th May, 1817.

Sir,

In consequence of the peculiar circumstances under which the people of Parga are at present placed, they have frequently expressed a wish that a proclamation should be published by authority of government.

I have therefore to request that the same may be communicated to his Excellency, the Lord High Commissioner, for the purpose of his pleasure being known on the subject.

N°. 24.

Letter from John Cartwright, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Margariti, Monday, 26th May, 1817.

My Dear Sir,

I had an interview yesterday with the Ottoman Commissioner's Interpreter, to whom I communicated the needful, respecting the entry of Hamed Bey, for which the final orders would not be given until a list of his suite was sent to Corfu, which I requested to have from him as soon as possible. He soon afterwards returned to me with a list, which I was surprised to see amounted to 56 persons. I expressed my surprise to him, and he then promised to call this morning and bring me a corrected list, which I now enclose, amounting to 50 persons. You will observe that the Interpreter's clerk is a Parguinote, and that two of the other three are only described by their christian names.

You will observe that the suite of Hamed Bey is only 25 persons, and that the persons who are to esteem the property amount to 25, including their servants. I observed to the Interpreter, that the Pasha had never talked to me of more than four or five persons to esteem the property, and that in the estimate I had made a few days before our departure with himself, *four persons only* had been mentioned.—I have proposed that the different objects be valued separately, so that the estimators of the olives may first come in, and on their

work being done they may retire, and the others be admitted. No good reasons were given against this plan, *but I saw that it did not please Mr. Manthò.*

I beg leave to remind you how necessary it is, that we do nothing which may authorize the Ottoman Commissioner to break off, and enable him to say that we have done any thing that might appear as an attempt on our part to prevent a fair valuation. Before other measures, I will therefore attempt to see you again, if possible alone. In your reply to this letter, you may request an interview for Wednesday morning, in the hope that your answers from Corfu may arrive. Bring somebody, therefore, with you, that I can talk with, while you are in discourse with the Interpreter, if he should come with me. I have told him that Mr. Parish was waiting to go to Corfu with your list. If you wish to ask any particulars about the persons mentioned in the list, you will do well to bring a copy of it with you. You may if you please send the bearer back to-morrow morning, and I shall be glad that you send by him any letters which you may have received for me since yesterday.

Pray excuse the haste with which I address you.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) J. CARTWRIGHT.

Liste des Gens à la suite de Hamed Bey.

1 Le Commissaire Hamed Bey.
10 Ses domestiques et valets de chambre.
2 Cuisiniers.
1 Marmiton.
1 Palfrenier.
1 Son Dragoman.
4 Son ecrivain Andrea Panza & ses trois domestiques.
1 Le secretaire de S. A. le Visir, Manthò, surintendant de Hamed Bey et de sa suite.
2 Ses domestiques.
1 Le Commissaire des Vivres.
1 Son domestique.

Estimateurs d'Oliviers.

1 Nicolas Calikiopulo Logotheti, de Vonitza.
6 Son ecrivain & 5 domestiques, y comprenant son Cuisinier et son Palfrenier.

3 Janni, Andrea, et Theodoro Panza, de Parga.
2 Hazi de Salona et son domestique.

Estimateurs de Vignes.

2 Alexis & George, de Vonitza.

Estimateurs de Jardins.

3 Muametco Mizo, Conzumba & Basile, d'Arta.
2 Leurs domestiques.

Estimateurs de Maisons.

2 Pierre et Zicos, de Iannina.
2 Leurs domestiques.

Estimateurs de Terres à Cultiver.

1 Usta Issa, de Margariti.
1 Son domestique.

50 Personnes. *

N°. 25.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to J. Cartwright, Esq.

Parga, 26th May, 1817.

My Dear Sir,

I have this moment received your letter of this day's date, transmitting to me the list of individuals composing the suite

* The appraisers sent with Hamed Bey were Greeks; before their departure they were called into the presence of Ali Pasha, who told them, that they had been selected by him to go to Parga, for the purpose of valuing the property of those inhabitants, who should not wish to subject themselves to him, in order that he might give them an equitable compensation. He added, with great solemnity, that as it was his intention to do justice to every one, an olive tree worth eight piastres should be valued at eight piastres, that another tree worth ten piastres should scrupulously, and upon their responsibility, be valued at that price. Now, the average price of an olive tree is about sixty piastres, therefore, those appraisers, aware of the drift of the Pasha's language, felt bound, on the forfeiture of their lives, to value an olive tree at the prices fixed by the Pasha, and of course every other species of property at the same rate.

of Hamed Bey, which I am sending this night to Corfu, and hope to receive an answer to-morrow night or Wednesday morning; and, in order to lose no time, I propose that we should meet on that day at 10 o'clock, in the same place as before. It is not without astonishment that I see that the suite of Hamed Bey greatly exceeds that of the persons I am authorized to admit, and that in the number of those mentioned in it, are several individuals, who have been banished from this place for various crimes. I cannot but express to you my surprise at such an attempt, which in a great measure justifies the apprehensions of the inhabitants respecting the real effect of the mission, and which will oblige me to adopt every precaution in my power previous to and after the admission of Hamed Bey and suite, to maintain that good order and tranquillity for which I am responsible; and Hamed Bey must see the propriety of my requesting another list with the name and surname of every individual composing his suite, before we can proceed any further in this business.

I am hastening, as much as possible, the preparations which the houses appropriated for Hamed Bey and suite are requiring. Nothing shall be neglected to make them comfortable, as far as the circumstances of the place will admit; but they had better be given to understand, that but little of any thing that is convenient can be found here. The arrangements for your and Mr. Parish's reception are likewise going on.

N°. 26.

Letter from Wm. Meyer, Esq. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 26th May, 1817.

Sir,

In reference to your letter of the 25th inst., which I lost no time in laying before Colonel Stuart, I have received the directions of the Colonel, who acts in the name, and on the behalf of his Excellency, His Majesty's Lord High Commissioner, to transmit to you herewith fifty copies of a Proclamation, relative to the pending arrangements for the cession of Parga to the Sublime Porte; and I am to request at the same time, that you will cause the same to be published throughout the district of Parga, for the information and guidance of the inhabitants accordingly.

N°. 27.

Proclamation on the part of the Hon. Patrick Stuart, Colonel Commandant of the Forces of His Britannic Majesty in the Ionian Isles, and exercising the Office of Lord High Commissioner during the absence of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of the United States of the Ionian Isles, &c. &c.

A CONVENTION having been made between the Courts of London and Constantinople, that Parga and its territory, on certain conditions, are to be ceded to the Sublime Porte, the inhabitants of those places are by these presents informed that two commissioners, appointed by the Courts above mentioned, to carry into effect the said cession, and particularly to agree upon the valuation of, and payment for, the property of all those among the Parguinotes, who might not be willing to remain in their country after the cession thereof to the Ottoman government:

To carry into effect the said valuation and payment, the commissioners themselves are to repair to Parga, and to concur in the management of that affair, with as much attention and dispatch as circumstances will admit.

As the British government has engaged to protect all those among the Parguinotes who may be inclined to emigrate from their country, and to procure for them an equitable and just compensation for the property which they may leave there, it is expected, that during the time of the meeting of the said commissioners, the most perfect subordination will be observed by all persons to the existing government.

And Lieut.-Colonel de Bosset, Commandant of Parga, will repress in the most summary manner, according to his positive instructions, all attempts whatsoever to disturb the public tranquillity.

By Order of the Honourable
the Colonel Commandant.

(Signed) C. P. DE BOSSET,
Lieut.-Col. Commandant.

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

N°. 28.

Deposition of Antonio Vassila, who went to the port of San Giovanni to meet a Merchant, his Friend, who, trading between Ioannina and the neighbouring Towns, had just arrived from the former Place, and gave the following Information.

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

Soon after the departure from Ioannina of the mission of the two commissaries, English and Ottoman, orders were issued for a corps of 250 men to be in readiness in Paramithia, to follow them when they had passed from thence, fifty of whom were on horseback, and only waited orders from Margariti, to march with them, and introduce themselves into Parga, as belonging to the suite of the Bey; but after the opposition made on the part of the English, respecting the number of individuals who were to enter Parga, they were immediately withdrawn, to obviate the slightest suspicion of their intention.

N°. 29.

Deposition of Demetrio Dessila, made on the 28th May, 1817, on which Day he was dispatched to the advanced Guard of St. George, to meet an Albanian Merchant, his Friend, a Person much in his Confidence, and who is intimately connected with the Turkish Commandants of the neighbouring Towns, and various other Persons of Rank in Ioannina.

After intelligence had reached the Vizir, that the mission, composed of the English and the Ottoman commissioner with his suite, had not been instantly admitted into Parga, as he expected, he called Metassi Bussi Aga, primat of Aja and Rapesa, then in Ioannina, whom he ordered quickly to repair to the proper station, to hold the people collected, and in readiness for any emergency, giving him warrants for that purpose. This took place on the 26th instant.

On the night of the 21st.-22 inst. eight mules arrived in the fortress of Aja laden with powder.

The two Beys, Casseim Bey Zapari, and Baco Popoda, the

first of Margariti, and the second of Paramithia, were sent for by the Vizir in Ioannina, who knew how they were interested in regard to Parga, and feared that they might be adverse to the occupation, in case they should be ordered to attack it.

It appears that the same warrant, which Metassi Bussi received, was also sent to the other Boulou-bashis, commanding in the towns of the Zamuria, in the same manner as when Ali Pacha took Aja, and attacked Parga, at which time he used similar measures, sending orders for preparing troops to Suli, Gardiki, Glichi, Rignassa, Paramithia, Dragomi, Margariti, Masarachi, Curtissi, Aja, Rapiza, and Vracoriani; all the Vizir's movements resembling those of the year 1814, when he attacked Parga, as above stated; and there is no doubt that the commandants of those chief places, have received the same order on the present occasion.

In an interview which I had with Mr. Cartwright on the 28th May, I endeavoured to quiet his apprehensions at not being able immediately to introduce the Ottoman Commissioner into Parga, according to the pledge which, as he stated, he had given to the Vizir. I exerted myself to convince him of the difficulties which existed to the accomplishment of his wishes, and of my responsibility, which was in every respect different from his own. I stated to him the precautions which I considered indispensable to adopt for the admission of the Ottoman Commissioner, and strongly represented to him the feelings created at Parga, by his approach; which, if disregarded, might have serious consequences, even for the Ottoman Mission. Mr. Cartwright observed, with apparent irritation, "That he was rather surprised that I should take any notice of the *feelings* of "such fellows, when there were three hundred British "troops under my command in the citadel."

In the same interview, Mr. Cartwright having seen, by the correspondence of Col. Stuart, that the expediency of binding Hamed Bey to certain stipulations, previous to his admission into Parga, had been approved, appeared to concur in the measure, and after various

discussions, the substance of these stipulations was drawn up. Mr. Cartwright then observed, that as the Ottoman Commissioner was constantly surrounded by Manthò, and Bezande, he saw no chance of prevailing with him to accede to them; he therefore proposed, that Hamed Bey should be admitted the next day into Parga, where he, Mr. Cartwright, would have a better opportunity of speaking with him alone, and of inducing him to agree to the articles in question.

After a proposal so unaccountable, and so contrary to my instructions, I quitted Mr. Cartwright, determined not to have any further verbal communication with him on the subject.

N°. 30.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Colonel the Honourable P. Stuart.

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that the first inhabitants of this place have again insisted on my accepting a Memorial to be forwarded to head quarters, and that upon my refusal, in consequence of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland's order, they declared that they were determined to go to Corfu, and that nothing but force could prevent them. I have tried to persuade them to remain, but without effect; as I do not conceive myself authorized to prevent them from so doing, they are to proceed to night to Corfu. In consequence, I have privately obtained a translation (in Italian) of their Memorial, which I have the honour to enclose; the original is in Greek, and signed by more than 40 of the first inhabitants of Parga.

N°. 31.

Memorial of the Primats of Parga, to Lieut.-Colonel de Bosset, Commandant and Chief of the Government of Parga.

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

The unfortunate population of Parga, wretched remains of

the free Greeks of Epirus, have maintained their liberty for more than four centuries, and there is not a spot of earth in their territory, which has not been sprinkled with the blood of their forefathers, in maintaining their independence against the tyrant of Greece.

The most civilized powers of Europe, convinced of these generous feelings, have each, in turn, protected Parga, and not one of them would have abandoned her, had it not been for the imperious urgency of political events.

The last and most beneficent of these powers was Great Britain, to whom Parga voluntarily devoted herself in March, 1814, for which purpose she had to disarm a garrison of 200 French soldiers of the line, whom she gave up as prisoners to the commandant of the troops of Great Britain, and that power, for these three years past, has maintained and protected her from the persecutions of her oppressive neighbour.

The inhabitants of Parga were going on in tranquillity, exulting in the powerful auspices of a great nation, who, by the proofs of philanthropy which she has given to the whole world, exempted them from all fear of being abandoned by her.

Whilst they were in daily expectation of having their own liberty consolidated, you, Sir, in the name of his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, notified to them, in the month of March last, that Parga was to be ceded to the Ottoman Porte.

This thunderbolt, as fatal as it was unexpected by the unfortunate Parguinotes, spread general consternation among them, notwithstanding your assurances in the name of his Excellency, that all the families who might wish to expatriate themselves, would continue under British protection on emigrating to the Ionian Islands, and that their immoveable property should be paid for, and an adequate time allowed to settle their domestic affairs in their country, which time should not be less than six months from the signing of the final treaty.

What compensation could be considered by the Parguinotes, in the smallest degree adequate to the abandonment of their dear native soil, for which they and their families dedicated their lives to maintain it in freedom; and what situation could they find in the Ionian Islands which might at all compare in fertility and richness with that of Parga? But nevertheless, passively obeying the superior orders of the protecting Government, they submitted with resignation, but with the deepest grief to the adverse lot which awaited them, wishing thus to give a proof of their confidence in their benefactress,

the British nation; and they all declared to you, Sir, that they wished to emigrate, that they might withdraw themselves from the most atrocious barbarities to which they have seen so many of their neighbours subjected.

In such a state of things they were waiting like delinquents, the moment when the capital punishment awarded against them was to be executed; but they learned, by means of the verbal Communications made by you to the Primats, on the 24th instant, and also by the Proclamation of this day, that the final treaty of the Cession was signed in Ioannina, and that the two Commissioners, English and Ottoman, were to enter Parga, to ascertain the families who were desirous of emigrating, and then to proceed to the valuation and payment of their property.

This second notice completely overwhelmed the unfortunate population, who, having been informed of the number of the retinue attached to that mission, and being well aware, from experience, what is the stratagem of their persecuting neighbour, doubt not that such an operation on the part of the Vizir Ali Pasha is no other than a consequence of a most direful expedient to gratify his implacable hatred of this people, by their total ruin.

The inhabitants of Parga can bring proof, as clear as the light of day, of the insidious means continually adopted by the Vizir Ali Pasha to sow dissension among them, when none of his satellites could obtain entrance into the place. And who can doubt that now, when the most powerful organs of his sinister designs are to enter the city, recourse will be had to intrigue, perfidy, and the most unheard of treachery? The more so, because a part of their suite is composed of Parguinotes, proscribed by the French and English governments as guilty of felony against their country, through the corruption of Ali Pasha.

If it be required to ascertain the families disposed to emigrate, and to estimate their property, there is no need of so many authorities in the country, or of so numerous a suite, composed of the principal dignitaries of the Vizir Ali Pasha: the wisdom of the government may easily determine a more simple and appropriate mode of proceeding, without ever permitting that the unhappy inhabitants of Parga shall be afflicted with the presence of their butchers within their walls. The Parguinotes are not afraid of meeting thousands of Turks as enemies; but they feel the most intolerable repugnance at the idea of seeing even a small number under the cloak of friendship.

Wherefore, we, the most humble Primats of the families,

representing the devoted population, organs of the common will, venture again, for the relief of our feelings, (though our prayers have been twice rejected) to make this representation to you, Sir, imploring that our obsequious intreaties may be communicated to his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, in order that his Excellency, as a father to so many unfortunates, may condescend to take our case into consideration, and thence make such regulations as the wisdom of government may deem meet, for deferring the entrance of the Turkish authorities into this place, until the inhabitants shall have evacuated it; because, Sir, as you have repeatedly declared that we are to be responsible for the good order and tranquillity of the population, we cannot in such a case answer for the consequences that may result from the plots of the enemy, and from the consternation of all the inhabitants, who testify, through us, their readiness to abandon their homes and country in the manner which you formerly pointed out to them, and thus to give the last proof of the attachment and fidelity of the Parguinotes to the British nation.

(Here follow the Signatures of Forty Primats.)

N°. 32.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to J. Cartwright, Esq.

Parga, 28th May, 1817.

My Dear Sir,

I transmit to you herewith a paper, which it will be necessary to communicate and explain to Hamed Bey, previous to his being allowed to enter Parga.

The objectionable persons who were named in his first list, render it still more necessary that every precaution be adopted.

These seven articles are framed upon the instructions that have been received from Head Quarters, and from the local circumstances of this place.

I have drawn them up in English, in order, that in translating them into French, you may make such alterations in the wording, as you may consider more adapted to the circumstances under which you are at present placed with Hamed Bey.

N°. 33.

Articles to be delivered and explained to Hamed Bey, in the Name of the Commandant of Parga, previous to his being admitted into that Town and its Territory.

Parga, May 28, 1817.

ART. I. THAT the number of individuals composing his suite shall not exceed thirty-six, which is on no account to be increased during his stay in Parga or its territory.

ART. II. That a correct list, with the names and surnames of every individual, composing the suite of Hamed Bey, not musulmans, shall be given in and subject to approval.

ART. III. That himself and suite are to perform a strict quarantine of ten days.

ART. IV. That during his stay all communications with the main land are to take place from one point only, which will be fixed upon, and subject to the quarantine regulations; neither are any of the suite or messengers to pass the frontiers without permission, and without being subject to the same restrictions.

ART. V. That every individual attached to the mission be subject to such regulations of the local government, as are or may be established from time to time.

ART. VI. That the valuation of the houses, and the immovable property, situated within the fortress of Parga, is not to take place by the Ottoman Agents, until that of all the other property within the territory is completed.

ART. VII. That as the period of sixty days is considered more than sufficient to complete the valuation of the property of those who wish to emigrate, it is expected that Hamed Bey with his suite will withdraw from the territory of Parga after that period, till the money is ready to be paid; when he will be allowed to return to make the necessary payment and to conclude the object of his mission; but should the valuation of the property not be completed in sixty days, he will feel the propriety of retiring from the territory of Parga at the expiration of that time.

N°. 34.

Articles delivered by Mr. Cartwright to Hamed Bey, in the Name of the Commandant of Parga.

Art. I. Que le nombre des individus de la suite de Hamed Bey ne doit pas exceder celui de 36, & que dans aucun cas ce nombre ne pourra être augmenté pendant le tems de sa residence à Parga et son territoire.

Art. II. Qu'une liste exacte avec les noms et surnoms de chacun des individus de la suite de Hamed Bey, non pas musulmans, sera remise au Commandant de la Place avant son admission dans le pays, et qu'en tout cas aucun individu natif de Parga, ne pourra être admis à sa suite.

Art. III. Quoique les loix de quarantaine actuellement en force à Parga, proscrivent l'admission d'aucun individu sans au préalable avoir fait une quarantaine de 40 jours, Hamed Bey & sa suite seront admis après une stricte quarantaine de 10 jours seulement. Cette deviation aux loix établies dans le pays a pour objet de faciliter autant que possible l'accomplissement de la convention conclue à Joannina le 17 Mai, & comme pour cet arrangement le terme de 60 jours est envisagé comme plus que suffisant pour l'objet en vue, il est entendu qu'à l'expiration de ce terme les deux commissaires se retireront du territoire de Parga, & n'y rentreront que pour effectuer le payement des indemnités et pour la remise de la place, *sauf les ordres ultérieures que S. E. le Lord Haut Commissaire pourra emaner à ce sujet.*

Art. IV. Que pendant le sejour des commissaires toute communication avec la terre ferme, ainsi que cela a lieu maintenant, ne pourra avoir lieu que par un point seulement, lequel sera fixé par le commandant de la Place, & qu'elle sera sujette aux loix de la quarantaine, et tous les individus attachés aux deux commissaires seront sujets aux réglemens du gouvernement local ainsi qu'ils sont ou pourront être établis.

A true copy.

(Signed) John Cartwright.

(Here follows a list of thirty-six persons, including Hamed Bey.)

N°. 35.

Letter to the Members of the Deputation of Parga, in the Quarantine House, from William Meyer, Esq. Chief Secretary.

Corfu, June 2, 1817.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM charged to inform you, on the part of the Honourable Colonel Patrick Stuart, acting in the name of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of His Majesty, that he has received the petition addressed to him by you, gentlemen, dated the 28th of May last, and that he is fully penetrated with the circumstances therein set forth. But for your consolation, and in his name, I am to assure you, that he will spare no available means in conformity with the decree of the respective sovereigns, in regard to the destiny of Parga, to alleviate your present crisis, and protect your interests.

In imparting this to you, I have to add, that the petition which you this day transmitted, on the loan requested for the relief of the necessitous in Parga, is under the consideration of the said Colonel, who, calculating on the circumstances which it states, will not fail to communicate with Colonel de Bosset on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

N°. 36.

Letter from Lieut.-Colonel de Bosset, to Colonel the Honourable P. Stuart.

Parga, June 5, 1817.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that Hamed Bey and suite arrived here yesterday to the number of forty persons. I went to meet him on the road, and all honours were paid to him. More than sixty horses were loaded with his equipage. He is much more pleased with his residence than he expected, and as nothing has been neglected on my part to make him comfortable, I hope to be able to keep him in good humour, and that he will be disposed to do so with me.

N°. 37.

A Monsieur le Colonel Commandant de Bosset, &c.

Du Couvent, en Quarantaine, le 5e Juin, 1817.

MONSIEUR LE COLONEL COMMANDANT.

J'AI eu l'honneur de recevoir, cet après-midi, votre charmante lettre. J'en ai rapporté de suite le contenu à S. E. Hamed Bey, lequel ayant été infiniment obligé, m'a chargé de vous faire agréer ses hommages sincères.

S. E. et moi nous avons été extrêmement fachés de votre petite indisposition, que nous avons su ce matin; nous nous flattons néanmoins pouvoir nous honorer de votre presence, aussitot que votre état vous le permettra.

J'ai parcouru l'extrait des reglemens, que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer; nous ne manquerons pas certainement de nous regler là dessus. J'en ai deja parlé avec Monsieur l'Inspecteur de Police, qui m'a communiqué aussi de votre part les mesures que nous devrons prendre sur la reception de nos depêches.

Je vous suis, Monsieur le Colonel Commandant, infiniment obligé de la bonté que vous avez eu de m'envoyer les papiers publics; j'aime à croire que vous voudriez bien adoucir de tems en tems ma solitude presente, par l'envoie de papiers pareils, vu de quelques livres Français que j'espère ne vous manquent pas.

En attendant, Monsieur le Colonel Commandant, veuillez bien agréer toute l'assurance de ma haute consideration et de mes salutations distinguées.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,
Monsieur le Colonel Commandant,
Votre très humble et très obeïssant Serviteur,
A. CHANGERY..

N°. 38.

Extract of a Letter from Col. the Hon. P. Stuart, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset..

Corfu, June 6, 1817.

I HAVE had the pleasure of receiving your several letters of yesterday's date, and also one of the 3d inst.

I am happy to find that Hamed Bey appears satisfied with

the accommodation prepared for him, and that the inhabitants begin to feel a little more confidence. We have reason therefore now to flatter ourselves with the hope, that every thing will go on there with tranquillity and peace, and I beg to assure you, that I have the fullest reliance in every respect on your zeal, ability, and good intentions, in executing the unpleasant task you have to perform.

You are perfectly right in giving over all documents relative to the valuations, which you have caused to be made, to Mr. Cartwright, as that now becomes exclusively his business, as your's is that of the management of the garrison and police, and every thing that regards the peace and quiet of the place.

The inhabitants of Parga having applied to me for a loan of 4000 dollars in grain or money, for the purpose of relieving some of the poorer families, who, from not knowing whether to cultivate their lands or not, are thrown out of employment, and consequently in the greatest distress, I have determined to afford them that relief in grain, on the terms they propose, viz. that the money shall be deducted from the sums they receive for their properties from the Turkish government; or, if the cession of Parga does not take place, within a given time, (say the end of December next), that the principal inhabitants of the place are to become securities for the payment of the money with due punctuality.

For fear of creating any jealousy on the part of the Ottoman Commissioner, if he hears of this distribution of grain, which is nothing more than an act of charity to supply their pressing necessities, it will be as well to give the matter as little publicity as possible, as he is, I understand, already very much inclined to suspect *all* our motives, and might construe this into an encouragement to the people to emigrate.

I hope we shall have Sir Thomas Maitland here by the end of this month, when if any knotty points arise which we may not like to decide upon, they will be solved by him.

N°. 39.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, to Col. the Honourable P. Stuart.

Parga, June 9, 1817.

SIR,

I BEG to state that although thirty-six people were agreed upon to be admitted in the Ottoman mission, Mr. Parish applied to me, at the very moment of the arrival of Hamed Bey

to admit forty, which I acceded to, in order to shew a disposition to oblige them. I now find it consists of forty-one. I have not made any remonstrance against this act of bad faith, though I think it proper you should be informed of it.

Hamed Bey expressed to me yesterday, his satisfaction at the quarters which have been assigned to him; nevertheless he has given me to understand, that he expects to be quartered in town after his quarantine is over. He has not made any further application to that effect, but I expect he will; nothing could embarrass me more, for I really do not know where to put him; there is not a house in the whole place fit for his reception, without going to great and expensive repairs; and I beg leave to inform you again, that his, and his suite's residence in town, will be subject to various serious inconveniences, and that notwithstanding all possible vigilance, I cannot consider them safe, mixed among the inhabitants, more particularly so, since it is now thought by them, to be the intention of the Vizir to employ poison against them, finding the protection afforded by the British garrison, prevents any open means of revenge being resorted to.

I therefore have to request you will be pleased to give me more positive instructions upon that subject, and which the peculiarity of the case requires.

N°. 40.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to J. Cartwright, Esq.

Parga, June 9, 1817.

Sir,

The commission which I appointed to register the fixed property of the inhabitants of Parga, has already finished its labours, by the first part of which it appears, that the olive trees amount to 81,322; the second contains the landed property as well as houses of the inhabitants.

Fifteen persons properly qualified are at present employed under the same commission, to value every thing separately, which, when finished, will complete the object for which the commission was instituted.

As you have arrived here as British Commissioner for regulating the affairs relating to the cession of this place to the Ottoman Porte, I have directed the afore-mentioned commission to deliver all the documents to you, as they may tend in a great measure to facilitate your labours on this occasion.

N°. 41.

Address presented by the Primats of Parga, to John Cartwright, Esq. British Commissioner.

(Translated from the Greek.)

Parga, June 9, 1817.

The free and faithful population of Parga were anxious on the moment of your arrival, Sir, to present their homage to the British Commissioner, who, following the impulse of the magnanimous British nation, has occupied himself for some time past in promoting their welfare.

Having dedicated themselves by their own choice to Great Britain, and having at the risk of their lives, hoisted on their walls her glorious standard, they are absolutely determined to live and die under such mighty protection, even if it require the sacrifice of abandoning their country, as they will implicitly obey the ordinances of that government, which received them with open arms under its present auspices, and has with paternal care guaranteed them for more than three years.

Be pleased therefore, Sir, to receive through our Primats, representing the said population, this ingenuous and unalterable avowal, inspired by the firmest determination; and do not neglect to continue your beneficent disposition towards a people who would shed the last drop of their blood, rather than submit to the eternal tyrant, their persecutor.

(Here follow the signatures of thirty Primats representing the families, and of the Protopapa, or Head of the Church.)

N°. 42.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Col. the Honourable P. Stuart.

Parga, June 18, 1817.

Sir,

The day after your departure from this place,* Manthò and the Dragoman paid me a visit, and went afterwards to see the

* Col. Stuart had, some days previously, visited Parga for a few hours.

quarters preparing for them in the town, at which they seemed well pleased.

I saw yesterday Hamed Bey at the convent, which he has never left from the time of his first arrival.

The commissioners have been here a fortnight, and no proclamation on their part has yet been issued; nor do they seem to have any disposition to commence their work, and I have every reason to be confirmed in my opinion, that the avowed object of the Ottoman mission is not the real one; but that unnecessary delays will be created, and every excuse sought for its remaining in Parga after the period fixed upon; leaving at the same time no endeavour untried of frustrating the intentions of the British government with respect to the inhabitants.

The good discipline of the garrison and the vigilance of the police, have hitherto shewn to Ali Pasha the difficulty of carrying any of his projects into effect; but he may expect from time and circumstances, that which could not be obtained by treachery.

The conduct of the inhabitants is in general correct and firm; they are united, and as long as they remain so, the agents of Ali Pasha have little chance of deluding them. But their grand object will be to spread dissension, in which, with the powerful influence of money, they may in part succeed, inducing however but very few (if any) to remain under the Vizir's government.

I have ascertained that Gianni Attanassi, (the same who made the attempt with poison), is at present in the fortress of Aja, receiving rations from the Vizir, together with other persons banished from hence, a list of whom I enclose.

N°. 43.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Col. the Honourable P. Stuart.

Parga, June 21, 1817.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Hamed Bey and suite are this evening to occupy their quarters in town, which are composed of seven houses, that have been purposely fitted up, and rendered as comfortable as possible, by alterations of various descriptions, according to the directions of his own people.

The expenses will not be inconsiderable; but in every re-

spect desirable to have been incurred, to prevent his having any motive for complaint.

The more I see he seeks for a pretext to deviate from the avowed object of his mission, the more I try to obviate any cause for discontent.

I have impressed upon the minds of the inhabitants, the necessity of observing a proper conduct towards the people who have come among them; but every thing will be useless; as when perfidy seeks its pretext, right or wrong will be matter of indifference. But the object which I consider of the greatest importance, is, that should the sinister views of Ali Pasha against the Parguinotes, be attended with success malignity should not have it in its power to accuse the British agents of being instrumental to the most detestable conspiracy against an innocent people, who have in full confidence, trusted their fate to the British nation.

N°. 44.

Letter from Signior Spiridion Vlandi, Head of Police, to Licut.-Col. de Bosset.

Parga, 24th June, 1817.

Sir,

In discharge of my duty, and for my own tranquillity, I think it necessary to inform you, that this morning Mr. Mantho came to my house to pay me a visit, and at the same time to repeat to me the salutations of the Vizir, his master, contained in the last letter written to him, the paragraph of which, read to me by him, stated, that, "having a friend in Parga, in the "person of Signior Vlandi, whom he knows personally, he "charged him to present to me, his cordial salutations, say-"ing, that he prays me to be useful to him on the present "occasion, when he requires particular assistance, for which "he would testify his gratitude by the most signal marks of "acknowledgment." I answered him, that I felt highly honoured in being remembered by his Highness, and that, although nothing is in my power, yet I should neglect nothing to fulfil the duties of my office, according to the orders of my superiors, and that this could not fail to redound to the furtherance of his Highness's desires, considering the good under-

standing which exists between the two governments. Mr. Mantho added some ceremonious expressions on leaving me, and I lose not a moment in communicating the occurrence to you.

I have the honour to be,

&c. &c. &c.

N°. 45.

Proclamation on the Part of John Cartwright, Esq. his Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of Parga.

(Translated from the Greek.)

Parga, 18—30 June, 1817.

INHABITANTS OF PARGA,

The cession of Parga to the Sublime Porte has been announced to you by the proclamation of the 28th of last month. I arrived here with his Excellency the Ottoman Commissioner to carry into execution those conditions of the said cession which relate to you.

All those among you who are not willing to remain under the Ottoman dominion, and may be disposed to leave their country, are at liberty to do so; the British Government in no wise interferes with your determination, and claims no influence either one way or the other

All those who wish to quit their country will have compensation for the property they may leave behind, at a just and suitable price after valuation, and they will also be paid their expences for proceeding to the Ionian Islands.

Until a determination has been made as to what is fitting for those who may be disposed to depart from their country, the fortress and territory of Parga, will remain, as at present, under the protection of Great Britain.

A register will be opened next Thursday, for the names of those who may wish to quit their country.

(Signed) JOHN CARTWRIGHT,
His Britannic Majesty's Commissioner
for the Affairs of Parga.

N° 46.

Proclamation on the Part of the most glorious Hamed Bey, Commissioner of the Sublime Porte, for the obedient Attention of all the Inhabitants of Parga.

(Translated from the Greek.)

Parga, 18th June, O. S. 1817.

THE total cession of the fortress of Parga and its territory, on the part of the British government to the Sublime Porte, is amicably and firmly decided between the two powerful courts.

The Sublime Porte has appointed me to receive the said fortress, and also to superintend the due sale, and just compensation of the property of those inhabitants, who may design to quit their country for ever, and, at the same time, to provide the expenses of their passage to the Ionian Islands; for which purpose, I am come into this country, with the Honourable Mr. John Cartwright, the British Commissioner. Patriotism and attachment to country, are natural to all the degrees of humanity, and certainly give sufficient force to all hearts; therefore, I engage, on behalf of the Sublime Porte, that all those, who through the strength of this attachment, may remain in their beloved country, shall enjoy liberty of all kind, and every thing relative to their religion, without impediment, together with every security for their preservation, and the most profound tranquillity in all that regards their general condition, honour, and respect.

All those who have formed this determination, may freely and without any suspicion, avow it, as, according to the engagement entered into with the Sublime Porte, the British government, neither can nor will, by any means interfere with the determination of any of the inhabitants of Parga.

Wherefore, and for the general information of all the inhabitants of Parga, the above has been written.

N° 47.

Wasp, Monday, 3d July, 1817.

Dear Sir,

I should wish to speak to you immediately, if you will be good enough to come off, as I do not mean to land; you had better come in a separate boat from Cartwright.

Your's

T. Maitland.

To Lieut.-Col. de Bosset, &c. &c. &c.

N° 48.

Letter from Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. commanding in the Ionian Islands, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 16th July, 1817.

Sir,

In pursuance of the instructions of his Excellency, the Commander of the forces, Colonel the Hon. Patrick Stuart proceeds to take upon him the command and civil government of Parga, for the present, and you will be pleased to deliver them over to him accordingly.

Your local knowledge will be of much use to Colonel Stuart, and you will therefore be pleased to afford him every information he may require, while he continues at Parga.

Letter from Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, &c. to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 26th July, 1817.

Sir,

In consequence of Colonel Stuart having relieved you in the command at Parga, your presence there will no longer be required, and I have to request you will proceed to this place, by the earliest opportunity; there are several subjects on which I am anxious to have the advantage of your assistance.

N°. 49.

Proclamation on the part of his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

Corfu, 20th March, 1818.

A DEFINITIVE stipulation having been made between the two Courts of London and Constantinople, pursuant to which, the place of Parga, and its territory, are to be ceded to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, on the conditions and in the manner announced to the inhabitants of the same, in the proclamation published at Parga, by the British authorities, in the month of May, 1817:

And, as in conformity to the convention signed for that purpose, in Ioannina, by the two respective Commissioners, the said convention ought to have been without the smallest delay, carried into execution, and accomplished in the most just and equitable manner:

And as unforeseen difficulties have arisen, and complaints have been consequently made on the part of his Excellency the Ottoman Commissioner, by reason of which the execution of this unalterable disposition has been unfortunately delayed until the present time:

Therefore, his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty, cherishing a sincere desire to terminate this affair in a manner conformable to the intention of the two Governments, declares by these presents, that, as the place of Parga and its territories must be irrevocably ceded to the Sublime Porte, all those inhabitants, who may be disposed to expatriate themselves, must, in the presence of the two Commissioners, make a declaration of such intention, within the term of fifteen days after the publication of these presents; that after such declaration their respective property shall be justly and equitably valued by the two Commissioners, assisted by appraisers, chosen on either part, on a reciprocal agreement; it being well understood that any valuation hitherto fixed without the necessary authorization, is held to be null and of no force, in whatever regards the articles of the said convention; and lastly, that the amount shall, after being liquidated and fixed, be, within a convenient period to be fixed by the two Commissioners, remitted to another British Commissioner appointed for the purpose, according to the fourth article of

the said convention, when it shall be distributed among the emigrants at the time of their expatriation, according to the value of their property.

It is also declared, that all those inhabitants of Parga, who may determine to remain in their country, may, at any time they think proper, make known that determination; the more so, as the British Government is not interested in the alternative as to whether the emigration takes place or not, and will grant to them its full protection until the moment when the cession shall be made to the Sublime Porte; and will extend the same protection to those who may determine to emigrate.

N°. 50.

Proclamation of Licut.-Colonel James Maitland, British Commissioner for the Affairs of Parga, and Commandant and Chief of the Government of that Place.

Parga, 6th April, 1818.

CONFORMABLY to the proclamation of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner, dated Corfu, the 20th March, 1818, and published on the 2d inst. be it generally known:

That, commencing from Tuesday next, the 7th of April, and from that day to the 17th inclusive, the said Lieut.-Colonel James Maitland, and his Excellency the Ottoman Commissioner, will receive the declarations of those inhabitants of Parga, who may intend to expatriate themselves, and also of those who may wish to remain in their native country.

The declarations will be received daily during the abovementioned period, from 11 o'clock in the morning, until 2 in the afternoon, at the Quarters of the British Commissioner.

The present proclamation shall be translated into the Greek language, and published officially at the usual places for general information.

N°. 51.

Notification on the Part of Lieut.-Colonel James Maitland, Commandant and Chief of the Government at Parga.

Parga, 20th May, 1818.

THE appraisers of property appointed, on the part of the Sublime Porte, and on that of Great Britain, having, conformably to the Treaty of Ioannina, met at this place, the inhabitants are hereby informed, that they are to be present in their respective possessions, at such stated time as may be convenient to the respective arbitrators, of which due notice will be given them by the head of the police; and the proprietors are to provide themselves with an inventory of their immoveable effects. The object of this measure being to afford the greatest facility to the proceedings of the respective agents, a member of the Primats of the families will accompany each of the parties, to answer any question which may be made to them on the subject.

The appraisers on the part of the British Government proceeding to this valuation, are to have, under distinct and separate heads, an estimate of the property of each individual, who may have determined to expatriate himself, and another estimate of the churches and the lands belonging to them, as well as of the public buildings and other property belonging to the government and the community generally.

The present notification shall be translated into the Greek language, and published officially at the usual places for general information.

N°. 52.

Notification on the Part of Lieut.-Colonel James Maitland, Commandant and Chief of the Government at Parga.

Parga, 21st May, 1818.

VARIOUS objections having arisen respecting that part of the notification, published yesterday, which relates to the churches

and fixed property belonging to them, as well as respecting the public edifices, and other property belonging to the government or the community in general, the inhabitants are informed, that the valuation of these different kinds of property is suspended until specific instructions shall have been received on the subject.

The present notification shall be translated into the Greek language, and published officially for general information.

N°. V.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO LIEUT.-COL. DE BOSSET'S SERVICES IN CEPHALONIA.

SWORD PRESENTED TO MAJOR DE BOSSET BY THE INHABITANTS OF THE PERTINENZA OF LIVATÒ IN CEPHALONIA, FEBRUARY, 1812.

The Primats or principal Inhabitants of the Pertinenza of Livatò to Major de Bosset, Commandant and Chief of the Government.

SIR,

YOU have forwarded to the fullest extent, the generous and benevolent intentions of Great Britain, who, faithful to her treaties, wishes this island to be free and happy. The talents which you have zealously employed for the public good, by promoting commerce, reviving neglected navigation, and providing for the improvement of agriculture, have likewise tended to secure the personal safety and property of the inhabitants.

By the measures that you have adopted, murders and other crimes which were very frequent under former governments, are no longer committed.

Cephalonia experienced all the inconveniences attending the want of good roads and easy communications; the roads that existed were not only inconvenient, but

almost impassable; the advancement of civilization, the internal commerce and agriculture of the island, and the progress of travellers, were in consequence greatly impeded: your firmness and perseverance have removed these inconveniences, by causing the construction of solid and spacious roads, which will prove so many durable monuments to transmit your name to our descendants.

The district of Livatò, the nearest to the city, containing more than ten thousand inhabitants employed both in commerce and navigation, was neglected by the preceding governments; inconvenient roads rendered its necessary communications with the port and city both difficult and dangerous; these difficulties are now removed; spacious and safe roads now secure to this important district the advantage of a free and easy intercourse.

The inhabitants can no longer refrain from a public manifestation of their heartfelt gratitude to you, and they accordingly request your acceptance of a sword, as a mark of their acknowledgment of the many advantages for which they are indebted to you.

(Here follow the names of the 62 Primats, or principal inhabitants, of the 18 villages of the District of Livatò.)

Letter written by Major de Bosset to the Inhabitants of the District of Livatò, 20th February, 1812.

THE Memorial, signed by you, Gentlemen, and the sword offered me, have excited in me the deepest emotions.

In attending to the various duties of the situations which have been intrusted to me, I have no other merit than that of having acted according to the principles of the Great Nation which I have the honour to serve, and

of having forwarded the intentions of the distinguished Chiefs who appointed me to the Government of Cephalonia.

This mark of gratitude, on the part of your worthy District, is very estimable, and will serve to excite me to the further prosecution of every measure tending to its improvement and prosperity.

With respect to the highly-valued present which you offer, and which will impress me with a lasting recollection of your sentiments, I cannot hesitate to make known to you, that the respect which on every account is due to his Excellency Major-General Airey, Commander-in-Chief of these Islands, prevents my accepting it otherwise than with his concurrence and approbation.

I avail myself, Gentlemen, of this grateful opportunity, to assure you of my highest consideration.

Letter of the principal Inhabitants of the Pertinenza of Livatò to His Excellency Major-General Airey, Commander-in-Chief of the liberated Ionian Islands.

THE Pertinenza of Livatò, highly benefited by the talents and zeal of Major de Bosset, Commander of the Island of Cephalonia, could no longer abstain from manifesting its feelings of gratitude, by presenting to him a sword, with the enclosed Memorial, in attestation of its sincere attachment.

It appears from his answer, here annexed, that he does not consider himself at liberty to accept this mark of our gratitude, without the previous approbation of your Excellency; and the District being extremely desirous to confer it, has charged the noble Sig. Stellio Valiano, in submitting these wishes to your Ex-

cellency, earnestly to request that you would be pleased to authorize the population of the Pertinenza of Livatò to confer, and Major de Bosset to receive, this token of their regard.

PARTHENIOS, Grand Economo.
DIONISIO CONTURI, Sacerdote.
MARIN VALSAMACHI.
NICOLIN INGLESSI.
GERASIMO PANA.
GIOVANNI VALSAMACHI.

Answer of Major-General Airey, returned with the above Memorial.

IT will always be a source of great pleasure to me, to learn that the British officers who preside over the local governments enjoy the esteem of the inhabitants whom they govern; and I cannot but approve whatever means the latter adopt to shew their satisfaction.

J. AIREY, Major-General.

Zante, 25th February, 1812.

Letter from Major de Bosset to the inhabitants of the District of Livatò, March 5th, 1812.

GENTLEMEN,

THE gratifying offer of a sabre which you were pleased to make me in February last, convinced me how sensible you are of my exertions for the good of your country; and the appointment of the noble Sig. Stellio Valiano to procure the approbation of his Excellency Major-General Airey affords me a still more evident proof of your regard.

His Excellency has returned to me the memorial which your Deputy had presented to him, and has authorized me to accept the honourable pledge of your partiality.

I will most carefully preserve the sword and the memorial, as estimable monuments of the generosity with which the worthy inhabitants of Livatò have rewarded whatever I may have done in the execution of my official duties, to place the most populous, the richest, and the most commercial district of this Island in easy communication with the seat of government.

I have the honour of assuring you, Gentlemen, of my highest consideration.

Demonstration of Gratitude of the Inhabitants of the Pertinenza of Livatò to Major de Bosset, presented by the Vicar-General of the Lord Archbishop of Cephalonia.

(Translated from the Greek.)

SIR,

IT was a practice and a duty of our ancestors to express, by public demonstrations, their gratitude to those who, by their exertions, advanced the prosperity and welfare of their country.

Architecture, sculpture, painting, and poetry, in short, all the fine arts, were alternately employed to immortalize those who had deserved well of Greece. These rewards to distinguished merit exalted to somewhat of a divine feeling, the sentiments of emulation and patriotism in the heart of the Greeks, and produced that public prosperity which rendered their country the admiration of all, and the terror of many of the surrounding nations. Conquered by the Romans, liberty fled the soil of Greece—and with her, virtue, talents, and patriotism. The disconsolate muses abandoned their favourite abode, and Greece finally lost even the shadow of her ancient glory. It seemed that the guardian genius of Greece had abandoned her for ever, when the protection of Great Britain revived the drooping feelings of the people; and restored, with arts, navigation, and commerce, their liberty and independence.

You were sent to us as the Chief of our Government, and from that period, our prosperity began to revive; Cephalonia seems to be again the Cephalonia of our ancestors; the voice of impartial justice alone prevails; and your indefatigable zeal admits of no obstacle to the advancement and prosperity of our country; all this will perpetuate your name in our hearts.

If our ancestors could witness the reviving prosperity of our country, they would be filled with joy—they would have expressed to you their feelings by the most conspicuous demonstrations of gratitude, and by the various distinctions which they used to confer upon the benefactors of Greece.

The memory of the virtues and the deeds of our ancestors have kindled in our breasts the sacred fire of patriotism, and with it, a high sentiment of gratitude to those who take an interest in our welfare, and attend to our prosperity.

Prompted by these feelings, we offer to you, Sir, chief of our government, friend of our country, (but more particularly of the Pertinenza of Livatò,) no rich presents, but with this *sword*, the expression of our happiness, of our gratitude, and of our love for you.

Attended by all the inhabitants of this Pertinenza, who are following me with their families on the road which you have constructed for our convenience, and the embellishment of the country—I, in the name of the Pertinenza of Livato, present to you, Sir, a sword, upon which, not the hands, but the hearts, of these Greeks have engraved

ΥΠΟΧΙΛΙΑΡΧΩ ΔΕ ΒΟΣΣΕΤ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΙ ΚΕΦΑΛΗΝΙΑΣ

ΠΕΡΙΟΧΗ ΛΙΒΑΘΟ ΕΥΓΩΜΩΝ ΑΝΑΤΙΘΗΣΙ.

"DEDICATED BY THE PERTINENZA OF LIVATO TO MAJOR DE BOSSET, GOVERNOR OF CEPHALONIA."

DOCUMENTS

RELATIVE TO THE GOLD MEDAL STRUCK BY THE INHABITANTS OF CEPHALONIA, IN TESTIMONY OF GRATITUDE AND RESPECT TO MAJOR DE BOSSET, WITH THE APPROBATION OF MAJOR-GENERAL AIREY, AND OF LIEUT.-GEN. CAMPBELL.

Resolution of the Council of Government of Cephalonia relative to the Administration of Major de Bosset.

Palace of Government, 28th Dec. 1812.

THE four Counsellors of Government having met in an extraordinary sitting, in the absence of Major de Bosset, and having taken into consideration the many advantages which the inhabitants derive from the construction of the bridge of Trapano, for which great and useful undertaking they are indebted to the present Chief of the Government:

Considering also the many other claims which, under every circumstance, Major de Bosset has acquired to the gratitude of this country, they have, in conformity to the usage of the ancient Greeks, in acknowledging public benefits, unanimously resolved:

That, after having enumerated the many advantages to the population, and the embellishment of the Island, it be proposed to the Administrative Body, in the next session, to decree the erection of a public monument on the bridge of Trapano, in order to transmit to future times a memorial of the gratitude of the people of Cephalonia; and also to confer upon Major de Bosset some other testimony that may perpetuate a remembrance of these events.

(Signed) Nicolo Dallaporta, Marino Pignatorre, Marino Veja, Pandasin Caridi, Councillors.

(Signed) Nicolo Caruso, Secretary.

Decree proposed by the Executive Council of Cephalonia, and adopted by the Administrative Body.

31st December, 1812.

THE four Councillors of Government, and the members composing the administrative body, being assembled according to the forms prescribed, the Secretary of Government, in conformity to the declaration of the 29th, read the following proposal:

Those who have the honour to preside over this assembly, aware of your sentiments, and of the various other qualities that distinguish you, conceive that, in directing your attention to the virtues of a person who has in every respect laid this country under a weight of obligation, they but anticipate your feelings.

It will readily occur to every one, that the person here alluded to can be no other than Major Charles Philip de Bosset, Commandant and Chief of the Government, under that magnanimous sovereign and great nation who protect us.

Following the intentions, and executing the instructions of Major-General Oswald, who first planted the British flag amongst us, and established the present local Government of our country to our general satisfaction, he is equally attentive to the orders of Major-General Airey, who is indefatigable in promoting whatever may be most advantageous to the liberty and prosperity of the Ionian Islands.

In a period of less than three years, Major de Bosset has conceived and executed what was never effected, or even undertaken, by former Governments; his firmness of mind, the promptness of his measures, his unwearied vigilance and activity, have removed the stain which the blood of its children had fixed upon our country, now no longer disgraced by the open appearance among us of the most abandoned villains.

The greatest tranquillity and subordination are now

established even amongst the most intractable inhabitants of this extensive Island.

The tribunals and the magistracy, of which he is the soul and the head, are supported on the same principles, and are, by his example, aspiring to acquire the perfect confidence both of citizens and strangers. Religion is protected, the property of the pious institutions administered with rigid economy, the public purse is guarded with jealousy, and used to the advantage and the embellishment of the Island; the fortifications are restored; the roads, which in the country were formerly dangerous and almost impassable, have been solidly constructed and enlarged. A public square has been formed in Lixuri, notwithstanding the numerous difficulties which were in the way of such an undertaking, a square which combines with the embellishments of that city the advantage of a secure and commodious landing place for boats.

The assiduity with which he prosecuted undertakings of such importance to the convenience and splendour of the Island, excited among the inhabitants that generous and patriotic emulation which they repeatedly testified to him, and which he directed to the speedy accomplishment of such laudable objects.

The bridge of Trapano, a project which had never before been formed, and which, when conceived by him, was considered by others to be impracticable, he undertook, after mature deliberation, and effected in a style that recals to memory the Greek mode of construction, without cement: this bridge, in dividing the wide harbour of Argostoli, which it crosses, forms an ample fishery, at the same time that it places several of the most extensive and populous districts in immediate communication with the town. By means of excavations, performed in various parts of the Island, without public expense, he succeeded in discovering some monuments, which will tend to illustrate the history of Cephalonia, and to attract the attention of learned travellers; he studied to promote the public instruction, to improve agriculture, and by protecting the young timber,

he endeavoured to restore the public forests, which had been long abandoned or neglected. Having taken into consideration the inconvenience which the quartering of soldiery upon private families occasioned both to the inhabitants and to the military, he proposed the building of proper barracks, a proposition which gave general satisfaction, as was evident from the unanimous concurrence of the citizens, who contributed zealously and spontaneously on this occasion in aid of the public funds. He is now occupied in repairing the streets of this city, in opening new ones, and in constructing other works equally useful and interesting.

Now, Gentlemen, if each of the works which we have enumerated be separately deserving of every demonstration of public gratitude, how much are we indebted for so many, and such useful undertakings, executed within so short a period?

In these circumstances, we should consider it a dereliction of the sentiments by which we know you are animated, if we should hesitate to propose to you :

1st. That, in testimony of the sincere and general gratitude, the following Greek and Italian inscriptions be engraved on one of the piers of the bridge of Trapano.

ΚΑΡΟΛΩ' ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩ ΔΕ ΒΟΣΣΕΤ

ΑΡΙΣΤΩ ΗΓΕΜΟΝΙ

ΚΑΙ

ΚΟΣΜΗΤΟΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΝΗΣΟΥ ΤΑΥΤΗΣ Η ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΕΦΑΛΗΝΩΝ

Α'ΩΙΓ.

A CARLO FILIPPO DE BOSSET
OTTIMO REGGITORE
ED ILLUSTRATORE DI QUESTA ISOLA
IL CORPO AMMINISTRATIVO CEFALENO
1813.

2d. That there be, at the same time, presented to Major de Bosset such other mark of our gratitude as, being worthy of his merit, may be considered by us appropriate.

3d. That to this effect the necessary sum be drawn

from the public chest, with the understanding, that a detailed account of the same be submitted to the administrative body at its first session.

(Here follow the names of 46 members of the Administrative Body.)

The above resolution was adopted unanimously, and by acclamation, and signed by the four Councillors, and the Secretary of Government.

The Major Commandant having been apprized in the usual manner of the sitting of the Assembly, repaired to the hall of Government, where, having been received with every demonstration of joy and applause, the Councillor Caridi addressed him thus:

"Illustrious Sir, having witnessed your unceasing care for the well-being of this population, we have considered it our indispensable duty to pass such a resolution as should best record our gratitude, and the lively sense we entertain of your merits as Commandant and Chief of our Government. I need not add, that the resolution has passed through this distinguished assembly by acclamation."

To which Major de Bosset replied:

"Be pleased, Gentlemen, to accept my most sincere thanks for the proofs of kindness and gratitude which you have been pleased to confer upon me this day. Nothing could have been more flattering or more dear to me, than the assurance from the representatives of the people of Cephalonia, that my conduct has merited their approbation. If the honourable situation to which I have been appointed among you, has afforded me the opportunity of contributing, in some degree, to the happiness of this Island, in forwarding that object, I have but followed the wishes of the great nation which protects you, the example of my predecessors, and the intentions of my superiors.

"His Excellency, Major-General Oswald, who appointed me to the honour of presiding over you, has already sufficiently shewn how much he had at heart the prosperity of these Islands; and his Excellency, Major-General Airey, who at present governs them with so

much distinction, gives you daily proofs of his unceasing anxiety to promote the same object.

"If I have had the good fortune to realize the intentions of such respectable superiors, I owe my success to the assistance and the advice of the four distinguished gentlemen who adorn your present Government, to the energy and the purity of the magistracy, and of the tribunals, and to the zealous concurrence of all classes of citizens, who have felt, and have shewn by their conduct, that public good can only be advanced by union and patriotism. Convinced that the same sentiments will continue to animate you, I shall redouble my efforts to assist you in the completion of works already begun, and in beginning those that are intended to be executed for the improvement of an Island, and the convenience of a people, who will never cease to be dear to me."

Letter, in which the Councillors of Government transmitted the above Decree to his Excellency Major General Airey, commanding in the Ionian Islands.

Cephalonia, 21st Jan. 1813.

SIR,

IN proposing to the administrative body the decree, relative to Major de Bosset, which we have herewith the honour to submit to your Excellency, it was our intention in performing this duty, to do what would be agreeable not only to our country, but to your Excellency, of whom he is the organ.

In justly appreciating the merits of an officer who governs this island, under your command, your Excellency will be pleased to consider, that we desire to shew our distinguished respects to you personally, and it is our anxious wish to evince the respectful admiration we entertain of your Excellency's distinguished merits.

We have the honour, &c.

(Signed by the four Councillors and the Secretary of Government.)

Answer of Major General Airey.

Zante, 20th Feb. 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

I have received and perused with infinite satisfaction the decree of the administrative body, which you did me the favour to transmit.

It is a complete proof of the great merit of Major de Bosset, chief of the government, at the same time that it reflects great honour on the gratitude of the inhabitants of your island.

Equally disposed, by duty and inclination, to contribute my best assistance to the prosperity of these islands, I receive with much gratitude the flattering expressions which you have been pleased to address to me personally.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) G. AIREY,
Major-Gen. commanding.

Extract from the Registers of the Administrative Councils of Cephalonia.

29th November, 1813.

AGREEABLY to the summons of the 26th inst. the councillors of government and the members of the administrative body having assembled, in the absence of the chief of the government, the secretary stated the object of the present convocation, and submitted to the inspection and approbation of the administrative body the gold medal and chain which had been made in consequence of the authority given in its sitting of the

31st of Dec. 1812, with the Greco-Italian inscription as follows. *

An exact account was rendered of the expense incurred for this medal and chain, amounting to 400 dollars, which received the unanimous approbation of the administrative body; and it was further decided that the result of this sitting should be submitted to the sanction of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, civil commissioner of his Britannic Majesty in the Ionian islands.

Letter from his Excellency Lieutenant-Gen. J. Campbell, Commander of his Majesty's Forces in the Ionian Islands and the Adriatic, &c. &c. &c. to Major de Bosset.

Zante, 22d Dec. 1813.

SIR,

I HAVE received the letter of the 6th inst. together with the report of the department of finances of the local government under your administration, and of the unanimous votes taken in the name and in behalf of the inhabitants of Cephalonia, with the view to their being authorized to present you with a gold medal and chain, as mentioned in the said decree, in demonstration of their profound gratitude for the advantages which they have derived from your administration of the government which has been intrusted to you.

In signifying to you my entire consent to the above-mentioned vote of the government of Cephalonia, it only remains for me to add my sincere congratulations on your receiving so satisfactory a proof of the gratitude and attachment of the people of Cephalonia, for the welfare which during your long and active administration, you have exerted yourself with so much success to procure them.

* This inscription is similar to that in p. 154.

Letter from His Excellency Lieutenant-General Campbell to the noble Government of Cephalonia.

Zante, 26th Dec, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

I fully concur in the acts proposed by you, in the name of the most respectable part of the inhabitants of your island, for the purpose of shewing your esteem for Major de Bosset, as communicated to me in your letter of the 16th inst. with its inclosures. Having myself the highest opinion of the integrity, zeal, and talents of the present chief of your government, I feel the greatest satisfaction in seeing that the population which has derived so many real advantages from the indefatigable efforts of Major de Bosset, for the general welfare of the island of Cephalonia, is equally penetrated with, and expresses its gratitude in the most proper manner.

Letter from the Four Councillors of Government to Major de Bosset.

Palace of Government, Argostoli, 30th Dec. 1813.

SIR,

THE representative body of our native country offer to you, Sir, through our means, a spontaneous mark of the general gratitude.

The medal upon which are briefly inscribed our various obligations to you, will testify our eternal gratitude, which no means that we can devise could sufficiently express.

It is, however, but natural, that while a monument remains to perpetuate your memory with us, we should endeavour to afford you an imperishable proof that the

inhabitants of Cephalonia are highly sensible of your merits, and of your solicitude for their welfare.

Be pleased then, Sir, to accept this symbol of their sentiments towards you, and while we regret how inadequate it is to the expression of their feelings, we beg leave to assure you that art could not supply a just representation of their attachment.

N°. VI.

MONUMENT

ERECTED IN CEPHALONIA TO THE GLORY OF THE BRITISH NATION.

Project of a Decree proposed by the Executive Government of Cephalonia to the Administrative Body, and adopted unanimously and by acclamation in the Extraordinary Sitting of the 9th Dec. 1813.

PROPOSED.

1. THAT the spot called Pagliomilo, situated within view of the harbour and the city of Argostoli, be formed into a quadrangle of about forty feet, with blocks of stone cut in a similar manner to those of which the bridge of Trepano is constructed.

2. That the monument to be erected upon this site be an obelisk twenty-one feet high.

3. That upon the four sides of the said obelisk the following inscription be engraved in Greek, Latin, English, and Italian.

TO THE GLORY
OF THE
BRITISH NATION,
THE INHABITANTS
OF
CEPHALONIA.
1813.

4. That the government be authorized to appoint two active and zealous citizens, who, being provided with the necessary means, will carefully superintend the construction of this monument in the best and most solid manner.

5. That from the sum which was voted on the 29th ultimo, the requisite means be raised for the object in question.

The Councillors of Government to his Excellency Lieut.-General Campbell, &c. &c. &c.

Cephalonia, December 10, 1813.

EXCELLENCY,

IF all Europe be highly indebted to the British nation for her constant and magnanimous efforts in the cause of suffering humanity, how great are the obligations of the people who enjoy her immediate and benevolent protection!

The inhabitants of Cephalonia, who have that happiness, are penetrated with the liveliest gratitude towards the great nation, which, by sending your Excellency to preside over the government of these Islands, has fully realized our most sanguine hopes. Our hearts were the monuments, as they were the depositories, of these feelings; but it was proper that strangers should also know, that the sensibility of the Greeks is not, even in these times, extinguished; and that posterity should learn who were, at this epoch, our benefactors.

The government, in fulfilling this most agreeable and sacred duty, and in perfect accordance with the general voice of the body representing this Island, proposed the decree, which we have the honour to submit to your Excellency, and which was carried unanimously amidst the most joyful acclamations.

We trust that your Excellency, as the representative of our protecting Sovereign, the most distinguished individual among the virtuous of a renowned nation, will be pleased to favour this imperishable expression of our loyal attachment, and profound gratitude; and that you will appreciate our feelings, not by our powers or by the limited means at our disposal; but by the sincerity of our gratitude, and the ardour of our desire to render this monument worthy of its high destination.

We have the honour to be, with the highest respect and consideration,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) { Nicolo Dallaporta, Marino Pignatorre, Marino Veja, Pandasin Caridi, } Councillors.

Nicolo Caruso, Secretary.

Letter from Lieut.-Gen. Campbell to Major de Bosset.

Zante, December 22, 1813.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 10th inst., together with the report of the resolution which was unanimously passed, in the name and on behalf of the local government, and of the inhabitants of Cephalonia, for the erection of a public monument, as described therein, to be dedicated "To the Glory of the British Nation;" in testimony of the gratitude and attachment, with which that people are penetrated, for the favour and advantages which they enjoy, under the protection of his Majesty, our royal master.

It is an agreeable duty on my part, as the organ of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who acts in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to manifest to the Ionian people, and to assure them of, the profound interest which his Royal Highness takes in their prosperity, and of his gracious intentions in ordering the adoption of such measures, as appear best calculated to encourage and extend the commerce and the agriculture of these Islands; and to secure to their population the advantages of liberty, science, and justice.

The generous, independent, and loyal disposition of the inhabitants of Cephalonia, of which on this occasion they have given such exalted proof, will greatly tend to promote those highly benevolent intentions.

With such feelings on the part of the British government, and with such dispositions on the part of the government and inhabitants of Cephalonia, there can be no doubt that the monument, which their patriotism would erect "To the Glory of the British Nation," will be established on the most solid foundation; and while it attests the prosperity of the Cephalonian people, it will remain as a moral record of the ties which are forming between nations in the extremes of Europe.

Whatever assistance it may be in my power to afford, will always be exerted for the success of this patriotic undertaking; and I desire you will convey my sentiments, on this interesting and happy occasion, to the government and inhabitants of Cephalonia.

N°. VII.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE IONIAN ISLES, STATED IN VARIOUS CONVERSATIONS WITH HIS EXCELLENCY SIR THOMAS MAITLAND, AND AT HIS DESIRE REDUCED TO WRITING, BY LIEUT.-COL. DE BOSSET, IN MARCH 1816 *.

THE declining state of the Ottoman empire, announces a fall, which can only be postponed so long as that empire is sustained by other powers, whose interests are connected with its existence. It therefore appears to be of great consequence to England, in either alternative, of affording it protection, or of concurring in its dismemberment, should there be no longer a possibility of maintaining it, that she should possess a point in the vicinity of Turkey, from whence she may direct her operations, with a competent force always in readiness to act as circumstances may require.

It is in this respect, principally, that the occupation of the fortress of Corfu, and of the other isles, is of such essential importance to Great Britain.

England might occupy the united states of the Ionian Isles, without interfering in their internal administration, and thus avoid some embarrassments, and perhaps expense; but, having granted her protection to this new state, and of course becoming interested in its prosperity, it would be in some measure her duty to superintend the formation and maintenance of its constitution.

To enter upon this constitution effectually, the character, the prejudices, the resources, and the interests of the inhabitants, should of course be especially considered. The object being to promote the welfare of the people, and to secure their attachment to the protecting nation,

* The present is a translation of the paper given to Sir Thomas Maitland.

it appears that these two points should be assumed, as the basis of the constitution.

These states were for several centuries under a government, which became feeble and vicious, and whose policy was to foment party spirit, and family dissensions, in order the better to subject the islanders; their morals were thus corrupted; and in the course of twenty years of revolution, and of changes in the government, the evil has been augmented.

The demoralization of this nation having resulted from the bad governments under which it has suffered so long, the Greeks of the Ionian Isles are rather to be pitied than blamed. It is only by patience, indulgence, good example, and a proper degree of firmness, that they are to be improved, and their attachment secured to the nation which protects them.

There can be no sanguine expectations formed of regenerating those among the islanders, who have grown old under the Venetian government. Yet there exist among them, but more especially among those who have arrived at manhood since the fall of that republic, many individuals of virtue and capacity, who, directed by the impulse of an impartial and enlightened government, would do honour to their country. The object of paramount importance at present, seems to be, to form the rising generation, by devoting particular attention to public education, by affording encouragement to men of merit and probity, and by excluding from all employments, those who are neither worthy nor capable of holding them.

It would be especially desirable to establish primary schools, according to the methods adopted in England, on the system of Bell and Lancaster; and a seminary for the education of those who devote themselves to the ecclesiastical profession, where they might acquire that knowledge and those principles, which they are called upon to inculcate to others; the clergy in that country being, with a few exceptions, in a state of profound ignorance.

The physical and moral condition of the Ionian Isles,

presents several obstacles to the organization of its government, which will be difficult to surmount. Their population, which consists of nearly 200,000 souls, is divided into seven very unequal portions, remote from each other. The interests, resources, and characters of the inhabitants, are manifestly different; their productions are not the same; and the party spirit of the people, as well as the jealousy existing between the different isles, presents not the most inconsiderable difficulties to the formation of a sound and durable constitution.

The revenues of all the isles, amount to about £120,000 sterling; a sum scarcely adequate to maintain the general government, independently of the local government of each of the isles and of their militia; to defray the expenses required by the administration of justice, public education, divine worship, quarantine establishments and the service of health, the maintenance of the fortifications and the public buildings, the formation of roads, and other internal improvements.

At this moment their general commerce, as well as the consumption of articles of English manufacture, and of colonial produce, is of no great amount. These islands may indeed serve as entrepôts for forwarding merchandise to the Levant and the Adriatic; but this advantage is trifling, except in time of war, when the direct communication between England and those different countries, is shackled and interrupted. Yet, under a good system of administration, the trade might be materially augmented, to the advantage of both nations. The principal products of the isles, are oil, currants, wine, and brandy.

The protection of England is evidently more advantageous to the Ionian Isles, than that of any other power; it ensures the uninterrupted safety of their navigation, and a certain outlet for their produce.

These circumstances appear sufficiently strong to attach the inhabitants firmly to England; yet it cannot be doubted, that before the fall of Buonaparte, there was in some of the isles a party in favour of France; and that there now exists one in favour of Russia.

This attachment of the Greeks to the Russians has been erroneously ascribed to religious affinities alone; its principal cause is to be sought in the influence of personal interest.

The French and the Russian service offered, and the latter still offers, a road to fortune for a certain number of young men in the Ionian Isles. The sons of some of the principal families were educated in France and Russia, at the expense of those powers; they there imbibed the principles, which were intended to be given them, and they were employed in the civil or military capacity, according to their talents and inclinations *. Encouragement was given to those who distinguished themselves in science or art; orders and pensions were conferred upon them; they were admitted to learned societies, with which they entered into correspondence. The persons receiving such favours were indeed few, but a very great number exerted themselves to merit them.

To this policy must be attributed the predilection, which some of the Ionian islanders have retained for Russia; a predilection which is not likely to subside, unless England modifies her system, so as to produce effects of a tendency somewhat similar †.

* Count Capo d'Istria, a native of Corfu, is Secretary of State to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Count Loverdo, a native of Cephalonia, is a General in the French army. To these instances might be added many others, of Ionian islanders, employed by these two states, but especially Russia, in various capacities. It is manifest, that the institutions of Great Britain are incompatible with such a course of policy in the extent to which it is pursued by Russia; but we possess advantages in regard to these islands, which, if judiciously applied, would be alone sufficient to secure to us a decided preference in the attachments of the inhabitants.

† It is the practice in this country, to send out to our newly acquired possessions, without sufficient regard to their language, religion, or habits, a number of young men who are to be provided for. They are in consequence appointed, with great salaries, to situations previously occupied by natives, who were contented to hold them, and to fulfil their duties, on very moderate pay. Such a practice, while it is prejudicial to those possessions, does not seem calculated to conciliate the affections of people recently taken under our protection, and to bind them to our interests.

Russia, at various periods, has granted considerable privileges in her ports, to the trade of these islanders; and several of them still continue to navigate in the Levant and the Black Sea, under her flag, through the protection of which, they enjoy, in the Ottoman ports and custom-houses, certain advantages, which are not allowed them under the British flag.*

After having alluded to the vices of the Venetian government, in relation to its Ionian subjects, it would be wrong to conclude that, in the course of four centuries, that government has done no good to its colonies. In the laws and regulations of that essentially politic republic, are to be sought those principles, by which in a great measure the relations of the Ionian United States, with their neighbours, should be managed, and in which are to be found certain views of internal administration, deserving mature consideration.

It is true, indeed, that in the Ionian Islands, while some subordinate offices have been totally suppressed, appointments have of late been given to a few natives with higher salaries than were ever before allowed; but is this consistent with the provident economy which it seems so essentially necessary to maintain in a country whose means are very limited?

* The preference given in many cases to Russian colours, by Ionian vessels navigating the Black Sea and the Levant, arises principally from a desire to avoid the charges of the British consuls for anchorage, and the consular dues. These are comparatively very high; and the vessels in question, of the ordinary class and description, cannot, by their trade as mere carriers, support expenses which are calculated only for the extended scale of British commerce.

N°. VIII.

PROJECT FOR ARMORIAL BEARINGS, OR SEALS, FOR THE IONIAN ISLANDS, IN 1816 AND 1817.

THE following papers, though not of much consequence in themselves, appear worthy of insertion, because they convey a clear and just idea of some of the proceedings, of which I conceive that I have just reason to complain.

The establishment of a coat of arms for the Ionian Islands, originated in a project, which I communicated to his Excellency, Sir Thomas Maitland, in June, 1816, and which was approved, after due consideration, both in England and in those Islands. I was therefore rather surprised of late, on seeing at the house of Mr. Halfhide, engraver, some seals, upon which he was engaged, after drawings furnished to him from the office of the Secretary of State. Although these seals are evidently framed upon my designs, the latter have been so grossly mutilated, as not only to frustrate the original intention of awakening in the minds of the Ionian people proud recollections of their former history, but to appear in the eyes of every person of taste altogether futile and inconsistent.

It is unnecessary to advert to all the changes that have been made in the original composition, drawing, figures, legends, &c. I shall merely point out the seal for the small island of Paxo, which is as large, if not larger, than the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It represents a trident, an emblem, which, among the ancients, conveyed the idea of maritime power, and which consequently never was, nor could be, applicable to an island, the name of which has not even been recorded in history, and of which the whole naval resources could, at no period, have exceeded the possession of a few fishing boats.

I should not have noticed this affair of the seals, if the correspondence, and discussion respecting it, had not made known to many persons, as well in this country, as in the Ionian Islands, that the original project was mine, and that consequently I have a good chance of sharing the ridicule, which will, no doubt, attach to the undertaking, if completed according to the plan which has been subsequently adopted.

Letter to his Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Maitland, at Corfu, from Lieut.-Colonel de Bosset.

Malta, 21st June, 1816.

SIR,

MAY I take the liberty of submitting to your Excellency's consideration the enclosed project, the object of which is to establish coats of arms, or seals, for the Ionian United States, the emblems of which are taken from the antique coins of those Islands.

I have the honour, &c.

MEMORANDUM.

IN giving to the Ionian Isles a new and permanent organization, which, under the protection of Great Britain, will open to that Government an epoch of prosperity and regeneration, it would perhaps not be without some good effect to revive, by various means, in the memory of its inhabitants, the glorious periods of their history.

In former times every country, every island, every town, in Greece, had some particular characteristic emblems; and it now appears that one of the best means

to attain the object above-mentioned, would be to give to every one of the seven Islands a coat of arms, or seal, composed of the emblems by which they were formerly distinguished, and a large one for the collective Government of the United States of the Ionian Isles, which might be formed of the principal emblem of each of the Isles surrounding the arms of Great Britain.

In order to give a more precise idea of this project, seven drawings are here annexed, together with a short explanation of them.

Should this project be adopted, I should, in order to give to those seals the degree of interest of which they are susceptible, enter more into the subject.

In the execution of the seals, the quaint and formal style of modern seal-engraving ought particularly to be avoided, and the artist ought strictly to copy that of the antique coins, of which the drawings herewith annexed are not sufficiently correct representations; but at the same time he must carefully endeavour to improve the drawing, when it happens to be defective in the original coins, as is the case with the Diana of Leucas, and others.

Mr. Taylor Combe, of the British Museum, in affording to the artist the facility of copying the original coins which are under his care, will be able to assist him with useful advice.

Those seals ought to be engraved upon steel.

This project, if properly attended to, will afford an opportunity of establishing a parallel between the present advanced state of the art of engraving in England and that of the ancients, and will be a stimulus to modern artists to rival those specimens, which ought to be taken as the prototype in all the arts.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. Hankey, Military Secretary, to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset.

Corfu, 13th Feb. 1817.

DEAR DE BOSSET,

THE project for the seals which you gave me for the Islands, I gave to Sir George Nayler, in England, by the Governor's order, and he referred them to Mr. Combe, of the British Museum. Mr. Combe's report I have, but do not know for the moment where to lay my hand on it.

In the mean time, have you any copy of what you sent me?

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Colonel Hankey.

Corfu, 13th Feb. 1817.

DEAR HANKEY,

ON my coming home, I found your note of this day's date. I have here no copy, nor have I the documents which I had collected, in order to draw a project of seals for the Ionian Isles. Should it, however, be necessary, I can again occupy myself about it; in that case it would be better that I should see the reports of Sir George Nayler and Mr. Combe on that subject. At any rate, it would require some time to complete the project with drawings.

Letter from Lieut.-Col. de Bosset to Lieut.-Col. Hankey.

Corfu, 15th March, 1817.

DEAR HANKEY,

IN consequence of his Excellency's desire, I have completed a new project with drawings, for the seals of the Ionian Islands. As I have not a duplicate here of the one I made before my going to Italy, and which

you took with you to England last year, the present one is not a correct copy, but is done on the same principle, and rather improved upon.

The commission composed of three members of the Primary Council, appointed by his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner to report upon my project, have called upon me several times, and I have given them the necessary explanations.

As I now understand that it has been adopted, I send you herewith some instructions for the engraver, to whom the execution of these seals is to be intrusted, in order to be forwarded to England, together with the project.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ARTIST.

ALL the subjects of the coats of arms, which are here represented, are copies of some of the ancient coins of the respective islands for which the seals are intended. In some instances I have not been able to procure either the coins which I meant to represent, or accurate copies of them; in that case I have left the place blank, as in the centre medallion of the seal for Zante.

The drawings which are hereunto annexed, are accurate representations of the original coins; and the artist may be safely guided by them. Most of the originals are in the British Museum, where the artist, who is to be intrusted with this work, may refer to them on application to Mr. Taylor Combe, who will give him useful directions.

It will occur to the artist, that both the drawings and the original coins are, in many respects, defective in point of art, and it will be his care to supply the deficiencies in the execution of the seals; but it is to be remembered, that in so doing he ought to keep as closely as possible to the spirit of the antique, without taking upon himself to change any thing in the composition. In order strictly to adhere to the peculiar character of each of the subjects which he is to copy, the artist must

be aware that the same divinities, or the various attributes, or emblems, although of the same kind, are differently represented upon the coins of the different islands;—for instance, the Lyre represented on the coins of Zante is different from the Lyre which is seen on the coins of Leucade; the Minerva of Ithaca is not the same as the Pallas of Cephalonia; the Prow is differently represented on the coins of Corcyra and on those of Leucade.

The object of the drawings is to give the subjects and the mode, as well as the order in which they are to be placed; but the proportion has not been contemplated. The shape of the seal, as well as that of the medallion, is left to the taste and judgment of the artist. The size of the respective seals of the islands, is to be in proportion to the number of medallions of which they are composed. The seal for the general government of the Ionian United States is to be larger than any of the others, and of a different form, and so contrived as to admit the arms of Great Britain in the center, which, if found expedient, may also be introduced in the other seals.

Six medallions have been introduced in the seals of the four first islands, in consequence of the variety of subjects which are represented on their coins. But if it should be thought that those seals with so many quarters or compartments bear too great a resemblance to the seal of the general government, they can be reduced as pointed out by the sketch which is given for the purpose of meeting such arrangement, and of indicating the medallions which ought in this case to be retained, and the mode of arranging them.

The engraver must be aware, that the Greek letters, even those which correspond to the same letters in English, are not made in the same way—for instance, the letters A, E, K, M, are to be made thus, Α, Ε, Κ, Μ; and the same remark applies to the other letters, as will be seen in the drawings.

EXPLANATION OF THE SEALS.*

CORFU.

THE prow of a ship is one of the most ancient types in the medals of Corcyra, and is most analagous to the history of its inhabitants, whose maritime power was very extensive. This emblem having been retained until the present day, in the arms of Corfu, it does not appear, that a more appropriate one can be found to form the centre of the new coat of arms destined for this Island.

Jupiter, Neptune, and Bacchus, were the deities most venerated in Corcyra; they are frequently represented on its medals, and will now form the subject of three of the medallions, which are to surround the prow.

Medallion of the centre	-	A prow with the legend ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ.
Medallion, No. I.	- -	Jupiter, seated.
Do. No. II.	- -	A cow suckling a calf, a symbol of the fertility of the soil of Corcyra.
Do. No. III.	- -	Head of Bacchus.
Do. No. IV.	- -	Pegasus, flying, indicative of the Corinthian origin of Corfu.
Do. No. V.	- -	Bust of Neptune.
Do. No. VI.	- -	Gardens of Alcinous.

If, besides the central arms, it were desirable that only four medallions should be adopted, these should be the Jupiter; the Cow; the Pegasus, and the Gardens of Alcinous.

* It was intended to illustrate the following explanation, by engravings of the respective subjects to which they relate; but as such engravings could not be executed with requisite exactness in time for the present publication, the intention has been abandoned; and it is hoped that the verbal descriptions will suffice to give a general idea of devices so simple and significant.

CEPHALONIA.

THIS Isle, having derived its name from Cephalus, he is represented in this seal, in the same manner as in the medals of Paleæ. He is seated facing the left, and holding in his left hand the dart, which was given him by Procris, his wife.

It was from Mount Enos, in Cephalonia, where Jupiter was worshipped, that this God took the name of Jupiter Enæos. Although he was probably represented on the medals of this island, none of his effigies are at present to be found. Ceres was particularly reverenced at Paleæ; Apollo and Pallas, were equally so at Samæ; Hercules at Prono. The following, therefore, are the arms proposed for the Island of Cephalonia.

Medallion of the centre. Cephalus seated on a rock with the legend ΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ.

Medallion,	No. I.	Head of Pallas, full face -	Medals of Samæ.
Do.	No. II.	A prow - - -	
Do.	No. III.	A dolphin with waves -	of Paleæ.
Do.	No. IV.	A club - - -	of Pronos.
Do.	No. V.	A ram walking to the left -	of Cranæ.
Do.	No. VI.	Head of Ceres - -	of Paleæ.

Such emblems are perfectly applicable to the circumstances of these four ancient cities, and many of them still accord with the different districts of the Isle, where those cities stood.

Fishing and agriculture form the favourite occupation of the inhabitants of Palichi, and numerous herds still pasture on the mountains that rise near the ruins of Cranæ.

If, besides the central arms, only four of the medallions should be adopted, these should be, Pallas; the Club; the Ram; and Ceres.

ZANTE.

ZANTE took its name from Zacinthus, the companion of Hercules in his expedition against Geryon. He was buried in this island, and is represented on its medals with his right hand resting on the serpent, whose bite occasioned his death. He, therefore, seems to be the most appropriate subject for the principal emblem of the new arms of Zante.

Apollo and Diana were the divinities most reverenced in the island, and are frequently represented on its medals with their respective emblems.

Medallion of the centre.		ΖΑΚΥΝΘΟΥ, a young man, half naked, seated on a rock; his right hand resting on the head of a serpent, erect at his feet; his left hand on the rock.
Medallion,	No. I.	- Bust of Diana, with the quiver at her back.
Do.	No. II.	- The Lyre.
Do.	No. III.	- Tripod.
Do.	No. IV.	- Crescent.
Do.	No. V.	- A Diota.
Do.	No. VI.	- Apollo seated on a rock, holding in his right hand the plectrum, and in his left the lyre.

If, besides the central arms, four medallions only are required, these should be, the bust of Diana; the Lyre; the Tripod; and the Diota.

SANTA MAURA.

BELLEROPHON on the Pegasus, slaying the Chimæra, is one of the types most frequently found on the medals

of Leucas. This probably indicates the origin of the Corinthian colony of the isle, and it may be selected as suitable for the centre of the arms of Santa Maura.

If we may judge from its other medals, the deities most respected in Leucas were Apollo, Diana, and Hercules, whose emblems, as represented on those medals, may serve as types for three of the medallions of the arms of Santa Maura. The trident and the prow, which likewise occur, and which indicate its maritime importance in ancient times, will supply two other medallions; and the subject of the sixth may be the Chimæra.

Medallion of the centre.		Bellerophon mounted on the Pegasus, with the legend ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ.
Medallion,	No. I.	- Prow.
Do.	No. II.	- Club.
Do.	No. III.	- Crescent and Star.
Do.	No. IV.	- Chimæra.
Do.	No. V.	- Trident.
Do.	No. VI.	- Lyre.

If, besides the central arms, it be desired, that only four medallions be adopted, they should be, the Club; the Crescent and Star; the Trident; and the Lyre.

ITHACA.

It was Ulysses who rendered Ithaca illustrious: the two names are in a manner united. Temples were erected to this hero, and he was represented on the medals of the island, with the legend ΙΘΑΚΩΝ.

There appears, therefore, to be no subject more appropriate for the emblem of Ithaca, than the head of Ulysses. The head of Minerva might be substituted, which is also found on those medals; but this goddess is represented as the tutelar divinity of the hero, and not of the island; therefore, it is more consistent that her head should form the subject of one of the four quarters of the seal, of which the following is a description.

Medallion of the centre.			Head of Ulysses, with the legend ΙΘΑΚΩΝ.
Medallion,	No. I.	-	A naked warrior, standing and holding a lance.
Do.	No. II.	-	A thunderbolt, encircled by a laurel crown.
Do.	No. III.	-	A cock.
Do.	No. IV.	-	Head of Minerva, with the helmet.

CERIGO.

SOME authors have ascribed various medals to the Isle of Cerigo, the greater part of which existed only in their own imaginations.

The Abate Domenico Sestini, however, in his dissertations on the medals of the Isle of Cythera, describes one among others, in the following manner:

Caput Veneris, ad sinistram.
ΚΥ (retrograde) columba volans.

This medal claims more credit and attention than any other, as it seems the most authentic; it is therefore proposed for the arms of Cerigo.

If, however, it should not be deemed worthy of adoption, it may be proper to select, as the subject, the legend ΚΥΘΗΡΙΩΝ, encircled with a crown of myrtle.

PAXO.

NOTHING is known respecting any ancient medals of the Isle of Paxo, nor has any writer ascribed medals to it.

It is, therefore, proposed to fix for the arms of this Island, the legend ΠΑΞΙΩΝ, encircled with a crown of olive, its principal product being oil.

N°. IX.

IONIAN ACADEMY.*

The Secretary of the Ionian Academy to Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ph. de Bosset, Corresponding Member of the Academy.

Corfu, 6th August, 1814.

SIR,

OUR distinguished colleague, Cavaliere Metaxà, in proposing you to be received as a Corresponding Member, into our Academy, expressed himself thus:

"Major de Bosset, who filled the situation of Military Commandant, and Chief of the Government, in the Island of Cephalonia for the space of four years, is a person distinguished for a variety of theoretical and practical information. In his public situation, he employed his talents in advancing the splendour of the island and the prosperity of its inhabitants.

* I was in England when Corfu surrendered to the British forces, and was wholly unacquainted with the Members of the Ionian Academy. To the Cavaliere Metaxà, who proposed me as a member, I was entirely a stranger, and the first notice I had of the proceedings of the Academy in regard to me, was contained in the Letter of which the above is a translation, and which I did not receive until my return to the Ionian Islands in 1816, nearly a year and a half subsequent to its date. The Cavaliere Metaxà had visited Cephalonia, his native country, after the surrender of Corfu, and during my absence.

Since his Excellency Sir Thomas Maitland has assumed the command in the Ionian Islands, the sittings of this learned Society have been entirely suspended.

"The works executed under his direction, in that island, are in a style worthy of ancient times: the boldness of the conception, and the happiness of their construction, exhibit an admirable union of science and taste. The civil institutions and regulations that were promoted and established by this officer, have greatly contributed to the re-organization and prosperity of the island; the excavations in the ancient Samæ, and the fine collection of precious medals, and of various other monuments which he made, evince great zeal for classic antiquities, and an ardent desire to co-operate in the advancement of the Arts and Belles Lettres.

"The inhabitants of Cephalonia," continued the Cavaliere Metaxà, "although they have conferred upon Major de Bosset public marks of their consideration, and of their lasting gratitude for the many advantages which their country derived from his wise administration; were still unable to offer him that place which he ought to hold in a literary society; and it now belongs to the enlightened members of the Ionian Academy to inscribe his name on their rolls."

The letter of the Cavaliere Metaxà being read, and his proposition received in the Academy with the liveliest satisfaction, the expression of its gratitude was conveyed to him, for having procured to it the acquisition of so distinguished a member.

Be pleased then, Sir, to accept this mark of consideration and esteem on the part of our Academy, and of its anxious wish to open a communication with the learned of your country.

The undersigned begs you will receive the homage of his respectful consideration.

VILETTA CALICHIOPULO,
Secretary.

The following List of the Members of the Ionian Academy, as printed in Corfu, may be interesting to some readers.

ACCADEMIA IONIA.

Socj Residenti.

Dot. Niccolò Delvinioti, Vice-Presidente.
Dot. Viletta Calichiopulo, Segret.
Dot. Michele Pieri, Bibliotecario.
Demetrio Arlioti, Cassiere.
Emanuel Teotochi.
Andrea Sordina.
Dionisio Roma.
Marino Metaxà.
Dot. Stelio Vlassopulo.
Dot. Niccolò Mavromati.
Dot. Giovanni Gianatà.
Rev. Don Andrea Idromenos.
Dot. Antonio Rodostamo.
Dot. Stamo Gangadi.
Dot. Lazzaro Mordo.
Dot. Giovanni Donà.
Niccolò Rasis.
Giovanni Parmesan.
Dot. Viaro Capodistria.
Bottú.
Paolo Prossalendi.
Spiridion Pasquali.
Niccolino Pieri.
Raffaele Zanoni.
W. Meyer.
Dot. Tully.

Demetrio Zervó.
Platone Petridi.
Giorgio Capodistria.

Socj Corrispondenti.

Nelle Isole.

Corfú.

Vettor Ceccato.
Dot. Innocente Gialiná.
Dot. Andrea Mustoxidi.
Antonio Petretin.

Cefalonia.

Dot. Liseo.
Dot. Eustachio Metaxan.
Vallier.
Marin Pignatorre.
Niccolò Dalla Porta.
Stamo Petrizzi.
Valiano Carburi.

Zante.

Giovanni Sicuro.
Dionisio Roidi.
Antonio Comuto.
Dot. Dicopulo.
Niccolò Gradenigo Sicuro.

Sta. Maura.

Dot. Conachi.
Felice Zambelli.
Vassan.
Giovanni Zambelli.
Michele Ciciliani.

Paxo.

Dot. Paulini.

Itaca.

Dot. Zavò.

Cerigo.

Dot. Condoleo.

Socj Corrispondenti.

Nel Continente.

Ugo Foscolo, Milano.
Andrea Mustoxidi, Milano.
Coray, Parigi.
Mario Pieri, Treviso.
Psalida, Giannina.
Sachelario, Giannina.
Giorgio Drasis, Professore a Parigi.
Nicolopulo, Parigi.
Vicenzo Monti, Milano.
Filippo Rè, Professore d'Agricoltura a Bologna.

Pouqueville, Console in Giannina.
Bernard, Membro dell' Accademia di Marsiglia, e di Lione.
André Logis, membro di diverse accademie a Parigi.
Chaptal, membro dell' istituto di Francia.
Savaresi, medico in capo dell' Armata di Napoli.
Dot. Luigi Frank, Parigi.
Matteo Lesseps, Parigi.
Moure Francia, Parigi.
Giuseppe Agrati, Milano.
Carlo Dupin, suo padre, e suo fratello, Francia.
Dedon, Francia.
Latour Maubret, *idem.*
Boudrand, *idem.*
Dominico Casigli, Napoli.
De Louret, Francia.
Dabon, *idem.*
Augoyat, *idem.*
Arnaud, *idem.*
Alessandro Romeuf, Francia.
Carnaud, Francia.
Teuillet, *idem.*
Giovanni Fabroni, Firenze.
Brugnatelli, Prof. de Chimica a Pavia.
Mangili, Venezia.
Giuseppe Biemonti, Milano.
Giuseppe Parisi, Direttore delle Scuole Politecniche in Napoli, ec. ec.
Vicenzo De-Muro, Prof. di lingua Greca, nelle Scuole Politecnico-Militari in Napoli.
Luigi Milin, membro dell' Istituto in Parigi.
L'Abate Giambattista Zanoni, Bibliotecario della Magliabecchiana in Firenze.
Aurelio Visconti, Antiquario in Parigi.
Fauvel, in Atene.

Bröndsted, } Dottori in Filosofia di Copena-
Koes, } ghen.

Barbié Du Bocage, Geografo delle relazioni estere, membro dell' Istituto, Parigi.

Emanuele Molla, Prefetto de' reggi studj, delle antichità nell' Apulia, ec.

Benedetto Del Bene.

Dot. Alessandro Moreschi.

Monsignor Munter, di Copenaghen.

Heyne, di Gottinga.

Luigi Sementini, P. P. di Chimica del Reale Istituto di Napoli.

Michele Tenore, Direttore del Giardino Botanico di Napoli.

Mentelle, membro dell' Istituto di Francia.

Giovanni Maria Zecchinelli, socio corrispondente della Reale Accademia di Padova.

L' Ab. Tomaso Valperga, di Caluso, Segretario perpetuo dell' Accademia di Scienze, Belle Lettere, e Belle Arti di Torino.

Antonio di Brema.

Giordani Bologna.

Niccolini Firenze.

Ermano, Barone de Schubart, V. P. della Società Italiana di Scienze, Lettere, ed Arti.

Pietro Colletta, socio di varie Accademie, ec. ec.

Giuseppe Champolion, Prof. di Letteratura Greca, Segretario della Società di B. L. dell' Accademia di Grenoble.

Petit-Radel, membro dell' Istituto di Francia, e conservatore della Biblioteca Mazarina, Parigi.

Carlo Gherardini, Milano.

Ottaviano Targioni, Prof. di Botanica, Firenze.

Tonin, membro dell' Istituto di Francia.
Carlo Filippo de Bosset.

Alunni.

Demetrio Marietti.
Spiridion Armatá.

N°. X.

LETTERS

FROM

VARIOUS GENERAL OFFICERS.

Horse Guards, April 13, 1809.

EARLY in October last, during the time that I commanded his Majesty's forces in Portugal, Captain de Bosset, of the King's German Legion, proposed to me to form a corps from the Swiss, and other foreigners, who were embarked in the Tagus, in British transports, and composed part of the force then returning to France. He stated, "that they were his countrymen—that he "had found means of discovering their political senti- "ments—and that, if authorized to form a corps with "them, or to incorporate them in other Swiss regi- "ments in the British service, he was certain he could "overcome the many difficulties that were in the way "of getting them on shore, where they could enlist into "our service with propriety."

As the foreigners before-described were intermixed with other troops, and under French officers, it appeared extremely difficult to induce them to quit their transports, and to secure their safety to the shore, without the interference of either the British navy or army;

but as Captain de Bosset seemed confident of success, I authorized him to enlist as many of these foreigners (his countrymen) as he could, without breaking the articles of the Convention, or creating any disorder or confusion.

Captain de Bosset, then, by his zeal and activity, succeeded in collecting at Almeida, on the south of the Tagus, by Lisbon, nine hundred and thirteen recruits from the French army, mostly Swiss and Germans, who entered into the British service.

It is but justice to Major de Bosset to state, that in this arduous undertaking, he had many difficulties to encounter, which could only be overcome by his zeal and enterprise; and further to add, that had not Major de Bosset possessed those valuable qualities, and vigourously put them into activity, the service would have been deprived of the above nine hundred able good men, who would have returned to France, and in time have served against this country, or its allies.

I considered always that the British service was extremely indebted to Major de Bosset for his exertions, in which he experienced much fatigue, and some danger, to which he was stimulated, no doubt, by knowing that every man so raised, was not only added to our own force, but that it deprived the enemy in the same proportion.

(Signed) HARRY BURRARD,
Lieut.-General.

Portsmouth, 9th July, 1809.

DEAR BARON,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform you, that I not long ago inspected the detachment of your regiment,* commanded by Major de Bosset. The men are

* Seven hundred strong.

young, stout, and healthy; they were perfectly steady, and went through all the most useful manœuvres, according to his Majesty's Regulations, with promptitude and precision. The zeal of Major de Bosset has been indefatigable, and regulated by very good judgment; he has made the detachment perfectly fit for actual service; and I am convinced, that, either with the body of the regiment or separately as a detached corps, they would distinguish themselves, and prove a valuable addition to any force employed on the continent; but in the latter case, a larger number of officers would be necessary.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. WHETHAM,
M. General.

To Col. Baron de Roll,
&c. &c. &c.

Dunneklea House, Kirkaldy, N. B. March 22, 1818.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

UPON leaving London I omitted to send to you the letter you required, expressive of my opinion, relative to the value of your services, whilst under me, in the Ionian Isles. Although their merit and importance have been universally acknowledged and established, by the evidence of facts, more especially in the island where you immediately presided, yet I feel great pleasure in adding the expression of my private and personal sentiments to the public and recorded avowal of my approbation, which on various occasions, it became my pleasing duty to publish to the army where you served, and to communicate to my superiors.

In your military capacity, I considered the King's service under the greatest obligation to you, for the gallant and soldierlike manner in which you brought

up the detachment of de Roll's regiment, under your orders, to the relief of the party, assaulting the outworks of Sta. Maura fortress, on the 7th of April, 1810; thereby contributing mainly to the successful issue of an attack, which unlooked-for circumstances had rendered doubtful. In every point connected with your conduct in the command of that detachment, I felt the utmost reason to be satisfied: but it was after it became necessary to place you at the head of the civil administration of the island of Cephalonia, I had to applaud the zeal, discretion, and ability, which you in a way as creditable to yourself, as beneficial to the society you presided over, discharged the new, complicated, and interesting duties that arose from the station you filled. I may with truth say, that during the twelve months you presided there under me, I, at various times, witnessed with admiration, the change you effected in the physical appearance and conveniences of the island, and in the moral conduct and habits of its population. I certainly left you there with the deep impression that, by appointing you chief of the local government of Cephalonia, I had conferred a great blessing upon its inhabitants. I have ever held this opinion, and it has uniformly afforded me the highest satisfaction to express these sentiments to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and to such of his Majesty's ministers as are more particularly connected with the interests of the Ionian Islands.

I remain, my dear Colonel,
with every sentiment of esteem,
Your's faithfully,
(Signed) J. OSWALD.

To Lieut.-Col. de Bosset,
&c. &c. &c.

Division Order, issued at Cephalonia, 26th April, 1812, by Major-General Airey, commanding in the Ionian Islands.

THE Major-General, in leaving the island of Cephalonia, cannot forbear expressing the great satisfaction he has felt at the good appearance of the troops, and at the reports of their soldier-like and orderly conduct in their quarters, as stated by Major de Bosset; to whom, as well as to the commanding officers, and other officers, of corps and detachments, he begs to offer his best thanks, for their care, zeal, and attention.

The rapid and increasing improvements in this island, are the best proofs of its growing prosperity, and reflect the highest honour upon Major de Bosset; for whose unremitting activity and zeal, as Capo-di-Governo, the Major-General feels himself bound to offer this small tribute of his high consideration and regard.

Zante, 6th October, 1812.

MY LORD,

IN transmitting the enclosed Papers for your Lordship's consideration, I feel it a duty to offer my strongest testimony in favour of Major de Bosset's conduct and capacity, while he has been under my command in these islands; and, as far as I can judge, I may fairly say, I have seen few officers in my course of service, more capable, more zealous, or more likely to do honour, as well as justice, to any situation, than himself.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) GEORGE AIREY,
M. General.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable
Lieut.-General Lord W. C. Bentinck,
&c. &c. &c.

Zante, 21st December, 1813.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING important communications to make to his Majesty's ministers, respecting the government of the Ionian Islands, and being desirous to grant to Major de Bosset, chief of the government of Cephalonia, an indulgence, which his private affairs require, I have been induced to give that officer a few months' leave of absence to England.

I have not yet decided who is to be appointed to the temporary command, during Major de Bosset's absence, but whoever he may be, he will be instructed to follow the same just, equitable, and energetic measures, which the former adopted for the advantage of the island, during the time he presided over your government, with no less credit to himself than advantage to you.

It is not only my intention to direct a perseverance in the same system, but to order, that the most prompt and efficacious measures may be taken to repress, without distinction of persons, even the slightest attempt that may be made, to counteract or interrupt the prosperity which the island enjoys under the administration so happily established.

I have the honour,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) J. CAMPBELL,
Lieut.-General,

To the Councillors
of the Government of Cephalonia.

N°. XI.

PAPERS

RELATIVE TO THE GUELPHIC ORDER.

Horse Guards, 9th April, 1818.

SIR,

HAVING recommended your application for the distinction of the Third Class of the Order of the Guelph, I have now the satisfaction to enclose to you the copy of a letter, which I have received from Count Munster upon the subject.

I am, Sir, your's,
(Signed) FREDERICK,
Commander-in-Chief.

To Lieut.-Col. de Bosset,
&c. &c. &c.

London, the 8th April.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Royal Highness that the Prince Regent has acceded to your Royal Highness's proposal of granting to Lieut.-Col. de Bosset the Cross of a Knight of the Guelphic Order.

I shall lose no time in forwarding the official letter, together with the decoration, and humbly request that your Royal Highness will be pleased to pardon the delay which has hitherto occurred, owing to circumstances known to your Royal Highness.

I am Your Royal Highness's,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) MUNSTER.

24, Grosvenor Place,
April 8, 1818

SIR,

IT gives me great pleasure to have to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in consideration of your distinguished military services in the Peninsula, the Mediterranean, and more particularly in the Ionian Islands, and in the fortress of Parga, has been graciously pleased to nominate, and appoint you, Sir, a Knight of the Royal Guelphic Order, the decoration and statutes of which I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to you, and remain,

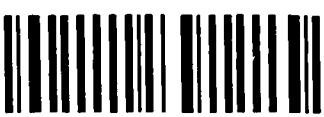
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) MUNSTER.

To Lieut.-Col. de Bosset,
&c. &c. &c.

THE END.



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